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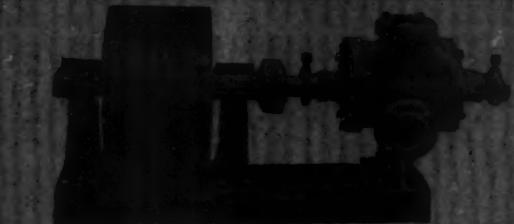
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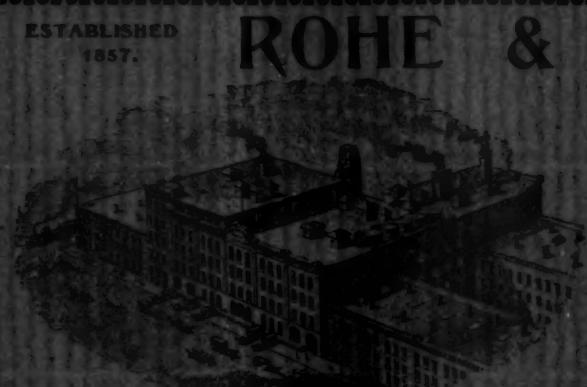
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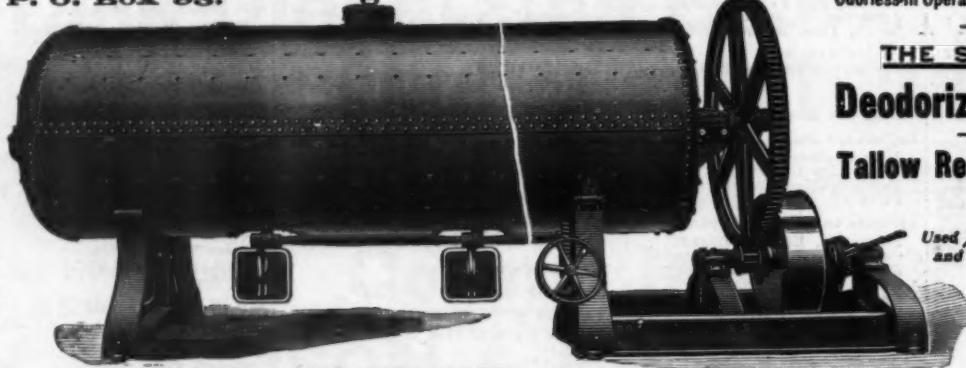
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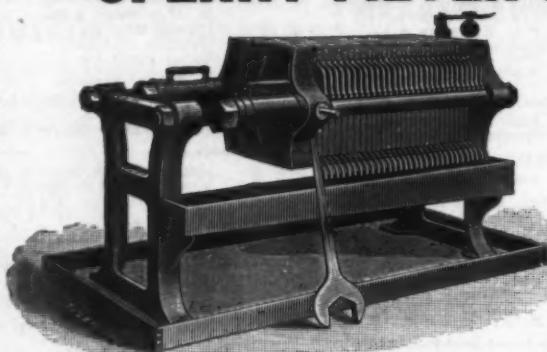
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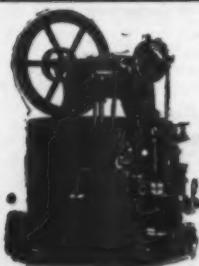
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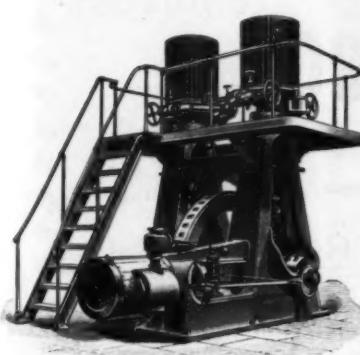


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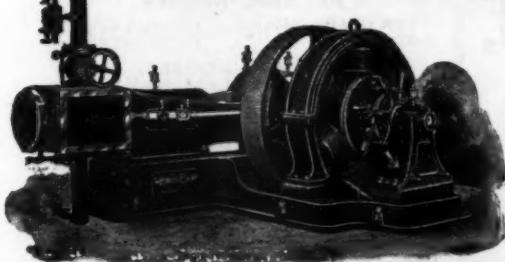
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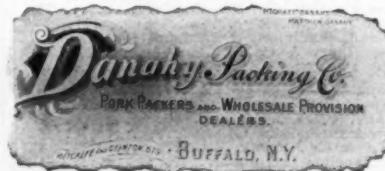
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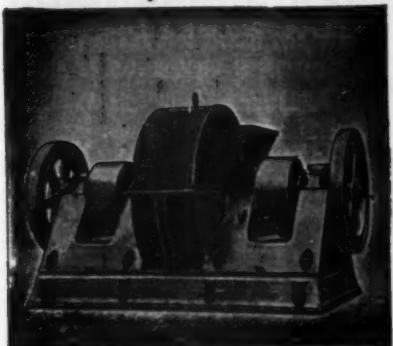
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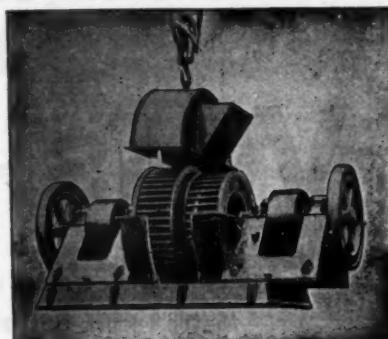


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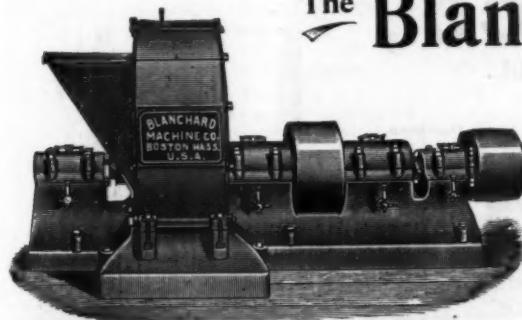
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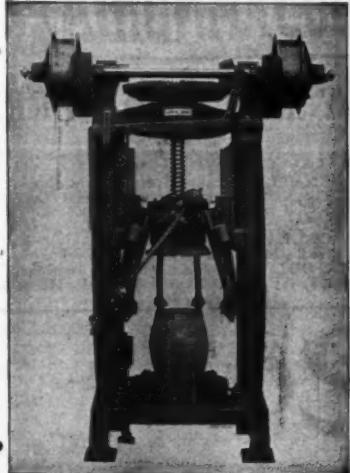
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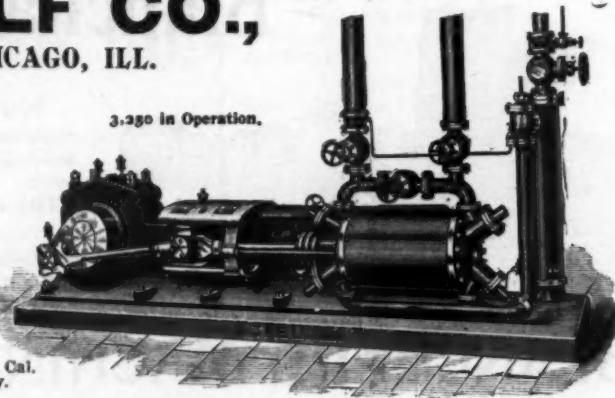
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The Organ of the Provision and
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
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THE LEITER FAILURE.

The collapse and failure of Mr. Leiter, the big Chicago grain operator, after a short year's career, during which he was many times referred to as a Napoleon of finance, was but a natural sequence to the character of his undertaking. It was rather sensational, following so closely after the failure of the big English speculator, Hooley.

The youthful operator soared and when the tide was with him he possibly made millions. Like all men, however, with gambling instincts, he overreached himself, let his opportunity to stand from under pass, and consequently came down with the rapidity of a falling stone with three million dollars, more or less, on the wrong side, but with a big balance to the credit of his experience account.

Public opinion is a potential factor in shaping the destinies of men, and beyond doubt public opinion for some time past has been against Leiter and his efforts to corner the wheat market. The late advances in the price of bread here and in Europe and the so-called bread riots on the latter continent have all been claimed to be the results of Leiter's operations in the Chicago grain pit.

We do not say that they were, but the supposition that they were a contributory factor has a very reasonable basis. It is now apparent that the values of wheat for the past few months were entirely artificial and wholly unwarranted by the conditions of supply and demand. We have always held and still hold that by reason of the present state of commerce it is not possible for any individual or set of individuals to successfully maintain a corner in any merchantable commodity and this is essentially true of articles which enter into human consumption.

Public sentiment and the higher standard of commercial ethics protest against the values of food supplies having an artificial basis and it is attempts like those made by Leiter that stir up public feeling and occasion the people to cry out for national legislation against futures and other chance forms of trading in food staples.

We have no disposition to kick a man when he is down, to use an old, but apt saying, and we, therefore, deal lightly with Mr. Leiter. His short but meteoric fit through the constellation of stars, like Hutchinson and others, long dimmed by the consequences of operations akin to his own, points a moral and shows how difficult it is to plan the future by the past.

The trusted and reliable employé is a man to cherish, but sometimes such idols are shattered and our faith in human nature weakens. This was demonstrated recently when a bookkeeper who had been with a packinghouse for twenty-five years cleared out. He was \$3,500 short in his accounts. It was a case of over-confidence.

CALIFORNIA BUTCHERDOM.

There is perhaps no part of the country where old-time and old-fashioned butcherdom exists to-day to the extent that it does in San Francisco. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that when the California knights of the cleaver turn out for a holiday all the traditional signs and pastimes of the craft, as well as others which are the creation of the occasion are brought to public attention.

In California the retailers may be exceedingly busy at their shops for three hundred and sixty-four days, assuming that they do business on Sundays, but when it comes to the three hundred and sixty-fifth everything in the shape of business is closed up tight and housekeepers must either get their meat supplies the day before or go without them.

This was the case recently when the butchers—wholesale and retail—of San Francisco, San José, Stockton, Sacramento, Berkley, Oakland and Alameda got together and made merry. We are struck with the vastness of the affair. Of course it led off with a parade, which was divided into six divisions, each of these being headed by a brass band. Some of these divisions were uniformed in white gowns and aprons, while another was made up of rough-riding vaqueros. Another was made up of a detachment of slaughter house boys mounted on steers.

For the completion of the programme a race track was engaged over which some lively heats were run by high-class horseflesh. On the side there were several other features too numerous, however, to mention.

We refer to the affair by way of showing how conditions have changed generally in butcherdom and how intensely commercial the business has become as compared with "Ye olden time" when such affairs as we have referred to were common enough throughout the country. But California holds on to old ways of business and old traditions, and no one is surprised to be told that the largest slaughterer and at the same time one of the largest landowners on the Pacific coast carries his office in his hat. Some years ago he thought he would join interests with some of the Chicago people, but their methods and system was too much for him, and he went back to the old way in which he had accumulated his millions.

Beef dressing contests against time are entirely in order and should meet with the approval and encouragement of slaughterers if the saving of time and the ability of the dresser also embodies good general workmanship and no mistakes in taking off the hide, as well as attention to other details.

Some of the Western packers who have tried to do a little curing and sausage-making in connection with their branch houses, in the East have evidently made up their minds that the idea is not a profitable one.

The export returns for May have been the occasion of considerable jubilation in business circles. We participate in this rejoicing and trust that the figures will keep on increasing with each successive month.

LIVE CATTLE TO CARDIFF.

Some interesting information is to hand concerning the initial shipment of live cattle from this country to Cardiff, England. The project has been under consideration for some years, the desired port of debarkation being Galveston, Texas. The shipment under notice was carefully watched by the United States Department of Agriculture, and an inspector was sent to Cardiff to inspect the facilities there for the importation of live cattle. His report was favorable, and the shipment followed. We are advised that the cattle arrived in excellent condition, showing what can be accomplished when every detail is attended to properly and intelligently.

The citizens of Cardiff, England, are rejoicing considerably that a trade in live cattle has commenced between the United States and that city. The initial shipment, consisting of 250 head, was made up of steers from Kansas and Missouri, and is reported to have arrived safely after a journey of 4,500 miles. John Bull is "red hot" after our friendship just now, but for many years past he has displayed a distinct leaning for our beef. When John has our absolute friendship as well as our bone and sinew he will certainly be the solid man his best admirers wish him to be.

CATTLE PAPER.

When "cattle paper" is favorably considered by the bankers it may be safely surmised that the industry is prospering. Time was when this class of paper was considered gilt-edged, but for some years past bankers have not taken so kindly to it nor been disposed to carry it beyond the maturity point. We suppose this circumstance came about by a tightness in the money market and a consequent tendency to conservatism.

With the close of the winter cattle-feeding season we notice reports that the banks which last fall and winter invested in the paper floated by this industry have had very satisfactory profits. This would indicate that "cattle paper" has recovered its old position and that if there has been any prejudice it has disappeared.

"The National Provisioner," under its present management will never indulge in the deceptive luxury of an affidavit perjurer about circulation. But anybody who is bona fide entitled to information is invited to inspect our books and to find verification of the statement that "The National Provisioner" PRINTS and CIRCULATES CONTINUALLY a GREAT many MORE copies than all other papers, allegedly published for the same trade, COMBINED.

Some packers, we notice, cling to the old-fashioned idea of closing their packinghouses for the summer. This may be due to the fact that they have no facilities for summer work, but it nevertheless cuts the profits of a business practically in two. The modern packinghouse knows no spring, summer, autumn or winter.

There is talk of starting a mutton packing-house on a large scale in Denver, Col. A good idea, but why not first see that sheep raisers cultivate sheep for their mutton instead of their wool? If Americans don't wake up Australia will beat us in the world's mutton markets. The chance is still ours.

We congratulate the National Stock Growers' Association on its determination to issue a regular weekly bulletin giving the conditions of cattle in the West. If the information furnished is prepared intelligently it will be very acceptable to the live stock and slaughtering trades.

Official statistics show a falling off in cattle receipts during the month of May, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The war was undoubtedly the cause of this. Money became tight and cattle were kept out of market by feeders in anticipation of higher prices.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market in Rotterdam has been all this week 39 florins for choice grades; nothing new to report and conditions entirely unchanged. The butter markets in Europe continue very easy. Neutral lard is entirely neglected and little doing in same.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending June 16:

June 10. Eastman Extra sold at 39 florins.
100 tcs. sold.
" 11. Harrison sold at 39 florins.
" 11. Swift Extra sold at 39 florins.
" 11. Calumet sold at 39 florins.
" 11. Armour Extra sold at 39 florins.
" 11. Orange King sold at 39 florins.
" 11. Knickerbocker sold at 39 florins.
Sales this week, 3,600 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 1,100 tcs.
" 13. Helmet sold at 37 florins.
" 13. Armour sold at 37 florins.
" 14. Armour Extra sold at 39 florins.
" 14. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
" 14. Orange King sold at 39 florins.
" 14. Swift Extra sold at 39 florins.
1,800 tcs. sold.
" 15. Armour Extra sold at 39 florins.
150 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

June 11. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Stern, 150; Isaac, 66; Hughes, Cook, 70; Hammond, 385; S. & S., 78; Eastman, 200; Swift, 445; Butchers' Co., 100; Cudahy P. Co., 125; Armour & Co., 400. Total, 2,729 tcs.

June 11. Per Stmr. Patapaco from Baltimore—Swift, 455; Morris, 690; Armour & Co., 600; Cudahy P. Co., 15; Pittsburgh P. Co., 120; Martin, 190. Total, 1,971 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

June 11. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Armour & Co., 500; Swift, 160. Total, 660 tcs.

June 11. Per Stmr. Patapaco from Baltimore—Kings, 100; Swift, 25; Morris, 120; Cudahy P. Co., 282. Total, 577 tcs.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 17.—Wheat—Spot, dull; No. 1 red northern spring 7s. 9d.; No. 2 red western winter, 7s. 6d. Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 7s.; prime mess, 6s. 9d. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine western, 51s. 3d.; prime mess medium western, 48s. 9d. Bacon—Steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, 29s.; short rib, 20 to 24 pounds, 31s. 6d.; long clear middle light, 35 to 38 pounds, 31s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 pounds, 31s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 pounds, 31s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 32s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 pounds, steady, 24s. 6d. Lard—Prime western dull, 30s. Cheese—Dull; American finest white and colored, 34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

TALLOW.—A sale was made late on Thursday at 3½ for city for 50 hogsheads and the contracts for the week go in at that, instead of 3%. One or two other lots could be bought probably at 3½; some lots held to 3%.

OLEO STEARINE weak and dull, with no bids over 5½.

COTTON OIL remains dull and rather easy without change in prices.

ARMOUR'S TIN SHOP BURNED.

THE LOSS SAID TO BE \$100,000.

Sensational Accounts in Inflammatory Newspapers Mislead the Trade.

(Special to "The National Provisioner.")

The business world was temporarily thrown into a fever yesterday by the announcement in sensational newspaper telegrams that Armour's great packing establishment in Chicago was in ruins and that all of the stock yards establishments were menaced by a conflagration, the extent of which, at noon, Friday, had already surpassed the great C. B. & Q. grain elevator fire of \$800,000, May 12 last. Armour's loss had already been pictured at \$1,000,000, with the flames still eating their way through the lard refinery and the butterine plant. The fierce heat of the combustible stuff added rage and intensity to the heat, which licked through the crashing roofs, so the reports went, and heated up the neighboring buildings, which were soaked with grease and baking at almost a spontaneous combustible temperature. With this spectacle of millions in ruins, and the fire-fighters of eighty companies falling back disheartened and overcome from the roaring furnace of the main building to make another stand to save the millions of other grease-soaked property which seemed to await certain destruction from the irresistible flames, the business world stood aghast and paralyzed for a moment, and then worked itself into a fever heat over the harrowing details. This is to be regretted. There can be no value in such extravagant, senseless perversity of news. Early Friday morning the following telegram was received from the Western headquarters of this paper at Chicago:

Rialto Building,
135-153 Van Buren Street.
Chicago, Ill., June 17.

"The National Provisioner, 284-286 Pearl street, New York City:

"Fire in tinshop Armour's packing house midnight last night. Started in boiler room; two hundred men at work on Government rush orders. Three-story brick building, 125x150 feet. Loss, \$100,000, covered insurance. Will not cause delay filling Government orders."

Verification in another quarter confirms our wire. The fire began about midnight in the plant at Forty-third street and Centre avenue. In less than two hours the flames were under control, and the limit of loss fixed. The incident produced but little excitement and there were no accidents. It was at the hour when Chicago slept and only the night watches worked. Chief Swenie and Assistant Marshall Musham handled the flames like masters and soon circumscribed what at one time looked like general conflagration. Better as it is.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in ten., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

RECOVERING FROM THE YELLOW FEVER FRIGHT—AFTER AN UNSETLED, MILDLY FLUCTUATING MARKET PRICES GO TO A HIGHER RANGE—EXPORT DEMANDS HAVE FALLEN OFF.

All ideas concerning the future of the market for hog products have been upset latterly by the fear of yellow fever at the South. At the close of last week the first indications of marked apprehension over a spread of the disease this summer developed. There had been for some weeks the feeling that hog products would not reach the high range of prices they should sustain under normal conditions in consideration of their statistical position, if yellow fever should break out again this summer, and our reports have mentioned from time to time that the appearance of the disease would be the only drawback to the realization of some of the extreme views before the new season's packing came in. It was useless to contend a few days since that the several cases that broke out at a Southwestern point last Saturday and which then violently upset the hog product markets, were only incidental and could have been counted upon as following last year's sickness South, which had been carried along up to the cold weather, and that the unusually early period of the disease this year should bear that construction. The fact remained that yellow fever had appeared and when the trade realize that in the event of a wide spread of it this summer there was meant a sharp effect upon the values of hog products, there was no disposition to touch them on the part of the outside speculators, while the packers arranged themselves on the bear side of the market. A loss of the Southern trade means considerable in the meat trade, especially. Then, again, the breaking out of the sickness brought out horrible thoughts of possibilities. "Suppose," said some of the speculators, "that our army should contract the yellow fever, in connection with it prevailing otherwise over the South, why there would be a general scare; we are done touching hog products for a rise until the summer is further advanced, and the signs are more favorable, although we have been on the bull side for a long time on their merits, and under ordinary circumstances would feel certain that there would be a good profit in them." There is no question but that last week up to Saturday it was safe to say that bottom prices had been reached, and that the market was good for a turn, but early this week it was anybody's market, while, if further yellow fever cases had then been reported, there was no telling how much additional fright over affairs would have shown itself.

There has been at times some recovery from inside figures. The feeling is so strong that the products would be good property without the disturbing factor that had come up, that as a rule from anything exciting they advance in price; there had been for a couple of days

early in the week, however, almost immediate reactions, and the market had worked itself in the position of exhibiting more scalping operations. But on Wednesday the market had got over the fright from yellow fever. It was then said that there had been only six cases instead of eight at McHenry last Saturday, while there have been no additional outbreaks. On that day there was a decided recovery of tone for the products, and a sharp advance in the prices all around, while it looked as though the market would get into shape soon if there was nothing further alarming from the South. There has been a marked falling off in the export demands for lard and meats. So long as everything looked in confident shape exporters were ready to follow any advancing tendency, but with the recent lapse into weakness all foreign markets fought shy over their dealings and, notwithstanding that the goods can be laid down now in Europe at highly satisfactory prices by comparison with old rates and in the consideration that ocean freight room is markedly cheaper now than then. The Southern trade has not been brisk this week at the West. It is nominally slow at other points. The Government is steadily in the market for meats. It has taken again large quantities of canned meats, while able to get them at a sharp decline in prices. The New York cutters have been compelled to lower their prices for all meats and lard. They have found, even at the declines, difficult marketing of meats to the usual near consuming sections, while they have had only moderate calls for supplies through brokers, for the United Kingdom and Continent markets. England has taken 750 tierces city lard this week, part, if not all of it, at 5.80. It has been very hard to get the refiners to buy city lard on the dull condition of their business, and their desire to wait until the market is fully settled. The refined lard trading here is very slack from Continent shippers and moderate from Brazil. The compound lard is hard to sell, although only slightly lower since best grades of cotton oil are only a trifle cheaper.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 15,863,901 lb bacon and for the first time in a long while are less than last year for the same time, when they were 17,238,600 lb; of lard, the exports were 12,532,587 lb against 10,631,828 lb last year.

In beef there has been a good business in barreled grades and at well sustained prices, but tierced stock has been hard to sell, while it has ruled at weak prices, with city extra India mess offered at \$17.50.

The course of prices and the features influencing it on the respective days of the week are appended:

On Saturday (June 11) the reports came along of the seven cases of yellow fever and the market broke at once. Outsiders were unloading and the packers were as well sellers. Pork opened 7@10c. lower and dropped 45c., closing 50@55c. down for the day; lard opened 10 points down and fell 15 points more, closing at a loss of 17 points for the day; ribs opened 22 points lower, and closed at 20 points decline. The Chicago prices were: June closed at \$9.67 nominal; July opened at \$10.12, sold at \$10.17, down to \$9.67, closed at \$9.67; September opened at \$10.30@\$10.32, sold at \$10.35, down to \$9.85, closed at \$9.85. Lard—June closed at 5.70@5.72; July opened

at 5.80, sold down to 5.65, closed at 5.70@5.72; September opened at 5.95@5.97, sold down to 5.77, closed at 5.80@5.82. Ribs—June closed 5.35 bid; July opened at 5.52, sold down to 5.27, closed at 5.35 bid; September opened at 5.60, sold down to 5.40, closed at 5.45. On Monday receipts of hogs at the West were 64,500 head. The fear of yellow fever spreading was the dominant feature, through which there were concessions, while the close was 7c. lower on pork, 5 to 7 points advance on lard and 5 points advance on ribs, while prices had been much lower through the day. At Chicago: Pork—June closed at \$9.60 nominal; July opened at \$9.42, sold to \$9.55, down to \$9.25, up to \$9.60, down to \$9.40, closed at \$9.60; September opened at \$9.55@\$9.72, sold down to \$9.35, up to \$9.80, closed at \$9.77. Lard—June closed at 5.77; July opened at 5.57@5.62, sold to 5.80, closed at 5.77; September opened at 5.70@5.72, sold to 5.95, closed at 5.87. Ribs—June closed at 5.40 nominal; July opened at 5.27@5.32, sold to 5.45, closed at 5.40; September opened at 5.37@5.42, sold to 5.55, closed at 5.50. In New York, sales of 400 barrels mess in job lots, at \$10.25@\$10.50; Western steam lard at 6.07; city steam at 5.60 bid; refined, Continent, at 6.40. Cut meats, sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5%. On Tuesday, receipts of hogs West were 67,600 head. The market opened steady to 2 points higher on pork, 2 to 5 points higher on lard and 5 to 7 points higher on ribs, but became depressed and closed 17c. down for the day on pork, 5 to 7 points down on lard and 2 points on ribs, with very slack speculation and some little pressure over selling. At Chicago: Pork—June closed at \$9.42 nominal; July opened at \$9.60, sold to \$9.70, back to \$9.40, closed at \$9.42; September opened at \$9.77, sold to \$9.90, back to \$9.60, closed at \$9.60 bid. Lard—June closed at 5.70@5.72; July opened at 5.82@5.85, sold down to 5.72, closed at 5.70@5.72; September opened at 5.90, sold to 5.92, down to 5.82, closed at 5.82. Ribs—June closed 5.37 nominal; July opened at 5.47, declined to 5.37, closed at 5.37; September opened at 5.55, sold to 5.57, declined to 5.47, closed at 5.47 asked. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 6.05; city steam at 5.60 for export; refiners decline to bid. Refined at 6.40 for Continent; 7c. for South America; 8c. for ditto, kegs; compound at 4@4%. In cut meats, sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5%, and 10 lb average, at 5%; pickled shoulders at 4; pickled hams at 7%. On Wednesday the outsiders became buyers and there was as well considerable of a disposition to take hold by the packers encouraged by the fact that there was no further report of sickness South, while some strength was given the position by the improving grain markets. Pork opened 2@5c. up and closed at an advance of 42c. Lard opened steady and unchanged and closed 12 to 15 points higher, and ribs closed at an advance of 17 points. At Chicago: Pork—June closed \$9.85 nominal; July opened at \$9.45, sold at \$9.42, up to \$9.85, closed at \$9.85; September opened at \$9.67@\$9.70, sold at \$9.62, up to \$10.05, closed at \$10.02. Lard—June closed at 5.85 nominal; July opened at 5.70, closed at 5.85; September opened at 5.82@5.85, sold to 5.95, closed at 5.95@5.97. Ribs—June closed at 5.55 nominal; July opened at 5.40, was up to 5.52 bid; closed at 5.55; September opened at 5.45, sold to 5.65, closed at 5.65. The receipts of hogs at the West were 80,190 head. In New York, Western steam lard was offered at 6.10; city steam was at 5.50@5.60; refined at 6.40 for Continent. Pork, mess, in job lots, at \$10.25@\$10.75, and sales of 300 barrels; family mess, at \$12@\$13. Other products had not changed. On Thurs-



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Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 24th and 25th sts.

New River Beef Co., Foot W. 29th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.
G. F. & E. C. Swift, Slaughterhouse, 664 and 666 W.
30th st., New York.

General Offices,
32 and 34 Tenth Ave., N. Y.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

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PORK AND BEEF PACKERS
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

day the market lapsed into dullness and somewhat lower prices. This was partly in sympathy with grain, but as well from the fact that cash demands were moderate, while the packers were sellers. The close was 12 lower for pork, 2 to 5 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—June closed at \$9.72 nominal; July opened at \$9.77, sold down to \$9.60, closed at \$9.72; September opened at \$10.12@\$10.15, sold down to \$9.80, closed at \$9.90. Lard—June closed at 5.80@5.82; July opened at 5.82, sold at 5.85, down to 5.80, closed at 5.80@5.82; September opened at 6.02, sold down to 5.90, closed at 5.92. Ribs—June closed at 5.50 nominal; July opened at 5.52, sold at 5.55, down to 5.50, closed 5.50 bid; September opened at 5.70@5.72, declined to 5.55, closed at 5.60 asked. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 6.05; city steam at 5 1/2@5 1/2%; refined unchanged. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5 1/2@5 1/2%; pickled shoulders, at 4.

Provisions Friday showed a slight yielding of prices, more in sympathy with grain. The commission houses had a moderate number of selling orders. (Prices at Chicago will be found elsewhere in this publication.) The New York market was weak and dull, with Western steam lard at 6c. and city steam at 5.30. No other changes in prices.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending June 11, 1898, is as follows:

PORK, BBLS.

To	1898. Weekending June 11, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '97 June 11, '98.
U. Kingdom ..	956	1,384	50,531
Continent ..	574	121	31,407
So. & Cen. Am. ..	263	9	13,438
W. Indies ..	1,331	2,428	69,769
Br. No. Am. ..	21	63	10,116
Other countries ..	41	...	1,651
Total ..	3,186	4,005	176,912
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom ..	13,014,191	15,565,480	409,251,769
Continent ..	2,741,485	1,402,715	110,136,042
So. & Cen. Am. ..	68,725	170,290	3,448,527
W. Indies ..	12,400	95,871	4,776,728
Br. No. Am. ..	2,340	2,000	106,040
Other countries ..	27,100	2,400	358,175
Total ..	15,863,901	17,238,666	627,077,881
LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom ..	4,525,069	4,537,176	201,380,008
Continent ..	7,545,187	4,394,122	236,217,088
So. & Cen. Am. ..	334,175	1,075,550	14,215,334
W. Indies ..	89,610	603,300	14,000,355
Br. No. Am. ..	2,340	9,080	297,376
Other countries ..	36,216	12,600	849,824
Total ..	12,532,587	10,631,828	466,950,979

Recapitulation of the week's exports.

Week ending June 11, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York ..	2,595	7,268,425	6,772,190
Boston ..	580	3,260,775	1,283,621
Portland, Me. ..	...	...	...
Phila., Pa. ..	...	147,600	2,128,573
Balti., Md. ..	...	2,393,780	1,799,748
Norfolk, Va. ..	...	...	...
Newport News. ..	11	308,000	...
New Orleans ..	...	5,650	5,475
Montreal ..	...	2,787,671	234,980
Total ..	3,186	15,863,901	12,532,587

Comparative Summary.			
Nov. 1, '97.	Nov. 1, '96.	to	to
June 11, '98.	June 12, '97.		
Pork, lbs. ..	35,382,400	30,757,600	4,624,800
Hams, Ben. Id. ..	627,077,881	485,021,332	142,056,549
Lard, lbs. ..	406,959,979	346,079,607	120,880,372

* The city of Memphis, Tenn., is rapidly forging ahead as an important stock market, owing to about two years ago the Union Stockyards began work with a view of reviving the city's interest in this line of business. Capt. Collier, representing the stockyards, says: "It is my candid opinion the city can be made, by the co-operation of the business people, one of the most important cattle markets of the country."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Answer a desire by mail should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their question. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each question for information.

R. B. C.—The average price of first quality dressed beef in the Berlin (Germany) market for 1897 was 13c. per lb.

SUBSCRIBER.—The inspection of American cattle by American inspectors stationed in England was inaugurated in 1890.

B. C. E., CHICAGO.—The United States Department of Agriculture, up to July 1, 1897, has cost the people of the United States, all told, \$26,915,988. This is much less than \$500,000 a year. Does it pay? Yes.

LIVE STOCK.—The object of crossing the Merino with the Persian sheep is to combine the advantage of producing a large fleece of finer quality, and mutton of the best class, from the same flock. So far as the experiments have gone under the direction of the agricultural department of the University of California, the indications are that complete success will be attained.

P. C. X.—The Bureau of Animal Industry, established in 1884, of the United States Department of Agriculture, now comprises subdivisions as follows: Inspection division, miscellaneous division, pathological division, bio-chemic division, zoological laboratory, dairy division, experiment station. (2) Dr. D. E. Salmon has been appointed Chief of the Bureau since its organization; appointed May 31, 1884.

R. M. H.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, does not affect the law now in force in New York State. It is believed, though, as was said in our editorial on the subject, that as have gone Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, so will go other States which have unjust margarine laws.

B. C. E.—The following is suggested by an exchange as a method for controlling unruly horned animals: Fasten a stout stick about six feet long to the horns, allowing it to project equally on either side of the head. Perpendicular to this place a stick four feet long and fasten it to the lower part of the head by means of the ring in the bull's nose, or in the case of any other animal a strap just back of the muzzle. Bind the sticks securely together where they cross. Place ropes in the three ends, get behind the animal, and he can be easily managed, as great leverage is secured. If he tries to run straight ahead pulling on the upright will throw the head up in the air.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to June 8.	1898.
Chicago ..	1,940,000	1,610,000
Kansas City ..	870,000	825,000
Omaha ..	442,000	420,000
St. Louis ..	380,000	315,000
Indianapolis ..	275,000	224,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ..	146,000	90,000
Cudahy, Wis. ..	198,000	128,000
Cincinnati ..	186,000	168,000
Ottumwa, Iowa ..	163,000	151,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	127,800	107,600
Sioux City, Iowa ..	92,000	64,000
Cleveland, Ohio ..	118,000	156,000
Louisville, Ky. ..	129,000	84,000
St. Paul, Minn. ..	98,000	30,000
Keokuk, Iowa ..	24,900	21,800
Wichita, Kan. ..	48,000	47,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ..	181,200	80,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	38,500	24,500
Nebraska City, Neb. ..	98,000	56,700
Bloomington, Ill. ..	31,400	20,100
Clinton, Iowa ..	24,300	...

—Price Current.

Obituary.

DAVID H. SHERMAN.

David H. Sherman, the well-known cattle exporter, died in New York last Monday night after a two months' illness. He was superintendent and treasurer of the Central Stockyards of Jersey City at the time of his death.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Hon. George Williams, of Whitesboro, N. Y., died in Waleeville, N. Y., on the 8th inst. He was one of the founders of the cheese factory industry of the world.

JOHN D. TAGGART.

John D. Taggart died last week in Louisville, Ky. He went to that city when he was 18 years of age, and worked in the packing-house of A. S. White & Co. In 1853 he took charge of the pork packing operations of Hamilton, Ricketts & Co., who had succeeded to the business of A. S. White & Co. A year later he was a partner in the firm. Mr. Taggart had been connected with the pork packing industry in Louisville 50 years. He was a man of excellent judgment, and knew the points, good or bad, of a hog, at a glance. He was a power in the business community of Louisville and his death has created a gap that it will be hard to fill.

WILLIAM N. MACQUEEN.

William N. MacQueen, one of the pioneer pork packers of St. Louis, Mo., died recently in Baltimore, Md., where he had been engaged in the preserving business with F. D. Gibbs.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Following is a revised list of the new standing committees of the Exchange: Superintendent—Lester B. Howe. Secretary—Frederic H. Andrews. Standing Committees: Finance—Elliot T. Barrows, chairman; Henry A. Gee, Samuel Taylor, Jr. Rooms and Fixtures—Joseph S. Thayer, chairman; Perry P. Williams, David D. Allerton. Law—Edward C. Rice, chairman; Henry A. McGee, Herbert Barber. Floor—John W. Ahles, chairman; Frederic H. Andrews, Frank W. Comiskey. House—Herbert Barber, chairman; Charles W. Hogan, John Valiant. Complaint—Charles A. King, chairman; Chas. P. Sumner, J. E. Hulshizer, David S. Jones, F. A. E. Cott. Trade—Henry A. McGee, chairman; John Valiant, John V. Jewell, Charles P. Armstrong, Ebenezer Hurd. Information and Statistics—Perry P. Williams, chairman; James Doyle, Janvier LeDuc, Thos. G. Wells, W. H. Trafton.

SAN FRANCISCO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The live stock market presents a fair measure of activity, with prices firm and well sustained.

A recent rain in the eastern part of Washington, brightened the prospects for the wheat crop materially. In the Palouse district, it is probable that the crop will be 10 per cent. larger than last year, and from two to three weeks earlier than usual. The critical time in the grain crop is not entirely over yet, but the farmers believe the late rains have been of immense advantage.

* The Pacific Steam Whaling Co., of San Francisco, has instituted suit against the Alaska Packers' Association to restrain the latter from interfering with the plaintiff's operations at the salmon fishing banks in Alaska.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle 43,321, calves 4,210, hogs, 153,742; sheep 69,247, against 42,670 cattle, 3759 calves, 131,675 hogs and 68,173 sheep the week previous; 51,000 cattle, 3488 calves, 166,654 hogs and 65,979 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 44,296 cattle, 4215 calves, 172,382 hogs and 71,171 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were: 13,980 cattle, 532 calves, 26,140 hogs and 5611 sheep, against 13,927 cattle, 1136 calves, 31,729 hogs and 2227 sheep the week previous; 15,716 cattle, 347 calves, 24,663 hogs and 2999 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 12,345 cattle, 89 calves, 38,464 hogs and 5388 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

CATTLE.—A better tone prevails in the fat cattle trade than a week ago. The supply and demand have been about equal and the trade has had a good healthy color. Light and handy weight steers of attractive quality have been worked up approximately 15@20 cents in price during the last ten days and the activity in the trade has made the less popular weights sell with less coaxing on the part of the seller, but not being able to force any quotable advance, the bulk of fat steers still selling between \$4.40 and \$5, exporters taking hold quite liberally at prices largely around \$4.60 and \$4.85. Aside from choice light young cattle the stocker and feeder trade is rather dull, but prices do not show any change, the bulk selling between \$4 and \$4.50, and the choice kinds still making \$4.60 and \$4.90. The demand for butchers' stock continues good and prices are firm at \$3 and \$3.75 for the bulk of cow stock; these prices may drop a little with the increase of the cheap Texans that may now be looked for at any time. We do not look for any change in the cattle situation before the opening of the range season, which will not be earlier than the middle of July; after that we may see fat dry-lot native steers sell higher.

HOGS.—The hog trade has been almost continuously against the selling interest during the past week, and we see nothing ahead looking to an early reaction, but at the same time we believe that much further reaction must result in reduced receipts. During the last week we have witnessed a decline of 25 and 30 cents, the low point having been reached on Monday, and from that a slight reaction yesterday amounting to about 5 cents from the low point of the day before. This general downward movement appears to be in sympathy with the market for all kinds of food products, and the decline has been no more severe on live hogs than on manufactured products and wheat. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that the weighty lard hogs are still commanding a premium of 25 and 30 cents over the light-weight bacon grades, but there is a tendency toward a narrower range between the regu-

lation 160 and 180 lb. sorts and the averages over 200 lbs.; below 160 lbs. there is no regular market basis, as such stuff is not wanted and sells at peddling prices. The market today on 30,000,000 arrivals is steady on light weights at \$3.75@3.85 for good 160 and 190 lb. average; mixed, medium and heavy about 5 cents lower at \$3.85@3.95 for the bulk, with prime sorts at \$4 and a sale or two at \$4.02@4.

SHEEP.—The sheep market continues in very satisfactory tone. Arrivals from day to day are comparatively moderate, with a good demand, and prices have held until to-day, when, under a 20,000 run the trade pulse was rather easy at \$4.60@5.15 for light sheep; \$4@4.60 for others; \$5.50@6 for shorn lambs. and \$6@6.40 for good to choice spring lambs.

Everett Brown says: "Some of the strongest believers in future higher prices for fat cattle are to be found among the buyers here. They say that even now it is hard work to get a prime drove of fat native steers, and that as soon as the dry-lot cattle are gone, which will be about June 20, we will surely see a sharp advance on finished cattle."

The North American Live Stock Commission Company says: "We advise shipping good, ripe, heavy hogs that are well finished, as we do not believe the future looks bright enough to justify holding them."

C. A. Mallory says: "Packers are still against the prices, and will use the so-called yellow fever scare to depress them, regardless of whether there is any merit in the situation or not. From a reasonable standpoint, the quarantining of a few sections of the South should not materially affect the market values of all the hog products manufactured in this country, and, although the statistics last year show that actual mortality in the affected sections was not above the normal, prices for provisions suffered heavy declines all along the line. We shall doubtless have more or less of a repetition of this bugaboo in the near future."

Greer, Mills & Co. say: "It is but natural that the hog market should strengthen somewhat after the recent heavy decline, but all things pertaining thereto have a lower tendency and we advise cautious buying in the country, for the further advance that we are likely to obtain to-morrow will most likely be lost ere the week closes."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Color makes no difference as to the value of cattle for use in this country. For export, black Polled cattle, reds, roans and those having the Hereford white faces are most sought.

The Ogallala Cattle Company's herd of cattle has been sold to C. J. Hysham, of Red Oak, Iowa. It is estimated that there are from 25,000 to 30,000 head of stock in this outfit. The price was about \$75,000 cash, to be paid for each train as soon as loaded.

Last month's receipts of hogs at Kansas City, 390,774, the largest on record, and 36,800 larger than May, 1897. Average weight for the month, 290 lb, the lightest May average since 1892.

During the last week 4,955 cars of live stock were received here, against 4,840 cars the preceding week and 5,505 cars the corresponding week of 1897.

The average weight of the hogs marketed here continues to increase. Those received last week averaged 233 lb, against 230 the week before, 224 two weeks previous, 238 lb a year ago, 246 lb two years ago, 226 lb three years ago, and 233 four years ago.

Omaha received 115,000 sheep last month, or 39,000 more than the previous largest May receipts. Cattle received at that point last month numbered 66,000 head, and hogs 181,000, the largest May receipts on record.

During last week 4,640 cars of live stock were received at the Chicago Stockyards, against 5,434 the preceding week and 4,986 the corresponding week last year.

An order for 1,250,000 lb of corned beef to be shipped to New Orleans and Tampa, has been filled by the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City. This is one of the largest war orders yet received.

Carloads of feeding cattle to the number of 585 were shipped out of Kansas City last month, against 821 cars last year. The first five months of this year shipments were 4,895 cars, against 5,913 cars a year ago.

The largest receipts of cattle in one day at the stockyards were on April 25, 1892, when 32,667 were received, and the banner day for hogs was Feb. 11, 1895, 74,551 arriving.

The valuation of stock received at Chicago during the year 1897 was \$216,305,396, as compared with \$187,745,655, the figures for the year previous.

The average weight of hogs received at the stockyards last year was 242 lb, against 246 lb, the average for 1896.

A load of 290 lb hogs was marketed last week by Johnson Bros., of Anita, Ia. They sold at \$4.35.

D. H. McGuire, of Victor, Iowa, last week bought a carload of 130 lb steer calves, two-thirds of them being Herefords, and the rest principally black-polled calves. The stock was very fine.

Up to June 1, 900 cars of Colorado lambs were received at Chicago this season. February counted 63, March 251, April, 304 and May 291.

Charles A. Mallory, one of the Illinois commissioners to Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, is back from attending the opening of the exposition.

The prominent bankers and feeders of Pomeroy, Iowa, Moody & Davy, were in the market last week with a load of black-polled steers, which averaged 1,300 lb, and sold at \$5.10. Also one load of spayed heifers, which averaged 980 lb, and sold at \$4.55. Mr. Moody says stock is pretty well marketed in his section.

The new stockyards were opened at Cleveland on Wednesday. They are located directly alongside of the old yards.

The Colorado-fed lambs are nearly all marketed. The season's crop is about 350,000 head. Only 20 cars remain to come forward.

Three years ago a sheepman of Pennington County, S. D., purchased 500 ewes at \$2.75 a head. He turned them out on the range to pick for themselves. They raised him two crops of lambs, which were sold at an average of \$5.40 per 100 lb. Two clips of wool were made from the ewes, which averaged 11 lb to the sheep the first year, and 12 the second. The ewes were sold for \$4 apiece in Omaha.

Last Saturday A. Knight, of Neola, Iowa, sold a bunch of hogs to Swift and Company at \$4.27½; they averaged 375 lb.

A. B. Edwards, one of the best known and most popular sheep salesmen at the yards, died suddenly last Saturday morning.

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CHICAGO.

Chicago received about 280,000 head of the 340,000 Mexican lambs fed in Colorado.

Kentucky and Tennessee are furnishing this market with an excellent class of spring lambs.

Receipts of hogs at the Chicago Stockyards last week decreased 13,000 compared with a year ago. Kansas City decreased 2,400, Omaha increased 9,500 and St. Louis decreased 1,000.

The 153,742 hogs received here last week averaged 229 lb, against 233 lb the preceding week, 225 lb during May, 240 lb a year ago, 248 lb two years ago, 226 lb three years ago and 233 lb four years ago.

Viles & Robbins bought 705 hogs here Monday, the first since the second week of last March. They have been getting their hogs direct from country shippers, who forward them direct to their packinghouse. The 705 were mostly "fatbacks," averaging 268 lb.

On Tuesday the last of a lot of 7,600 head of the Long Western sheep, fed in Illinois, were sold. Fifteen days were necessary to market this number, and sales were made from \$4.65 to \$5.25, weight varying from 90 to 117 lb.

It is probable that a great improvement in the cattle of Northern Mexico will be one of the results of the large exportations from that country. Many of the cattlemen there have sold off all their available animals, and are looking about for an opportunity to again stock up their ranges.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 132,000, against 110,700 the previous week and 144,600 a year ago. Armour slaughtered 24,400, Anglo-American 10,700, Boyd & Lunham 9,300, Chicago 12,000, Continental 9,000, Hammond 3,500, International 13,800, Lipton 6,300, Morris 5,300, Swift 23,300, Viles & Robins 7,000 and city butchers 7,400.

From figures gathered from a number of sheep men in Colfax and Mora Counties, New Mexico, it is learned that the average number of lambs saved this season is over 95 per cent. A number of heavy raisers in Mora County have saved about 98 per cent. of lambs. This is the best average in Northern New Mexico in ten years, and raisers are feeling elated over the good luck.

Parties having beeves to ship averaging 1,600 lb or over might find it to their advantage to have them on the market upon Wednesday, as it is on that day the Boston shippers, who are practically the only buyers of these very heavy cattle, fill the bulk of their orders.

Almost all the cattle now sent from this country to England are dehorned. This gives them less chance of hurting or bruising each other on the way over.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: It is said that the Government has already made contracts for 50,000 cattle in Texas to be shipped to Cuba to supply the army. More cattle will be needed if the invading forces are increased, which is likely. Texas is about the only State that can furnish cattle for this trade, because they have to be taken from below the quarantine line to be exempt from splenetic fever. Some cattle dealers had counted on sending a supply from Mexico, but neutrality laws forbid this, and also forbids shipments to this country during the war. This new demand will help the cattle business in Texas quite materially.

The action of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association in granting some \$400 to be offered as prizes for bacon hogs at the next Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show, at Brantford, is of interest to breeders and feeders of swine. It is claimed that hogs of any of the breeds may, by judicious breeding and feeding, be brought nearer to the desired type for bacon purposes. It is essential that the hogs should be allowed a free run on clover pastures, supplemented by moderate rations of nitrogenous foods, such as bran, shorts,

ground oats and barley, with plenty of skim milk—remembering that the ideal weights range from 160 to 220 lb.

B. D. King, of Burlington, Kan., says: For finishing entirely on dry feed the New Mexican sheep are the best we can get from the West. They kill out well, dress a good per cent., and the buyers like them at an extra price. The descendants of the hardy Merino left there by the early Spanish explorers, they have always been accustomed to dry feed and hardship, and respond quickly to good feed and care; they do not make as heavy weights, but the market is usually as good for the "handy sheep" of 80 to 100 lb, if fat and smooth, as it is for heavier ones, and often it is better. The day of bulk is past, the era of quality and finish is coming in.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The shadow of yellow fever has been on provisions. The trade had a practical demonstration of its effect as a market factor last year, and was, therefore, very sensitive to suggestions of an outbreak of the epidemic. What appeared to be authentic announcement of the appearance of several cases in Mississippi last week precipitated liquidation by all classes of holders. Just before the yellow fever note was sounded the prospects seemed bright for a revival of the cash demand and for a turn for the better in prices. No one is willing to risk anything on yellow fever guesses. The bulls will wait until the danger disappears. The chances are that the trouble is not epidemic. A yellow fever epidemic would be the most serious thing which could threaten the country this year. It is not at all likely. One year's experience results in the removal of those unsanitary conditions in the South which produce an epidemic, and, while the second year almost invariably develops a few scattered cases and temporarily great anxiety, there is no serious trouble, because the exciting causes have been removed. There is little or no bullish feeling in the market, though it is the general opinion that prices have touched bottom for the present. There are only two things that could really put the market lower, one an epidemic of yellow fever, which is not at all likely, and the other the loss of a big battle with Spain, which is also not at all likely. If there is any change it will be for the better, and, as was stated in this column last week, that change will come as soon as a cash demand is developed. Provisions bought on any of the small breaks, is held for a while, will certainly make money.

A prominent packer says: Provisions have been right on the bottom, and they are acting just as they did in April before the big advance. We will get a rattling good cash demand in the next thirty days, and that in itself will be sufficient to cause a decided rally with the feeling as it is at the present time. Packers have been good buyers, and Chicago prices are being paid at Kansas City for side meats.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	10.12½	10.17½	9.67½	9.67½
September...	10.30	10.35	9.85	9.85
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.80	5.80	5.65	5.70
September...	5.95	5.97½	5.77½	5.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	5.52½	5.52½	5.27½	5.35
September...	5.60	5.62½	5.40	5.45

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	9.67½	9.25	9.60	9.00
September...	9.85	9.47½	9.85	9.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.70	5.57½	5.80	5.77½
September...	5.80	5.70	5.95	5.87½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	5.35	5.27½	5.45	5.40
September...	5.45	5.37½	5.55	5.50

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	July.....	9.60	9.70	9.40	9.42½
September...	9.77½	9.90	9.60	9.60	
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—	July.....	5.82½	5.85	5.70	5.72½
September...	5.90	5.92½	5.82½	5.82½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	July.....	5.47½	5.47½	5.37½	5.37½
September...	5.55	5.57½	5.45	5.47½	

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	July.....	9.45	9.85	9.42½	9.85
September...	9.67½	10.05	9.62½	10.02½	
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—	July.....	5.70	5.85	5.70	5.85
September...	5.82½	5.97½	5.80	5.95	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	July.....	5.37½	5.55	5.37½	5.55
September...	5.45	5.65	5.45	5.65	

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	July.....	9.75	9.75	9.60	9.72½
September...	10.12½	10.15	9.80	9.90	
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—	July.....	5.82½	5.85	5.80	5.80
September...	6.02½	6.02½	5.90	5.92½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	July.....	5.52½	5.55	5.50	5.50
September...	5.70	5.72½	5.55	5.60	

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	July.....	9.52½	9.62½	9.52½	9.60
September...	9.75	9.82½	9.70	9.75	
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—	July.....	5.75	5.77½	5.75	5.75
September...	5.85	5.87½	5.85	5.85	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—	July.....	5.45	5.45	5.42½	5.45
September...	5.52½	5.55	5.50	5.52½	

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE NOTES.

George T. Baldwin, of Baldwin & Gurney, has returned from a short visit to Minneapolis.

Petitions were circulated last week for the appointment of a new Board of Trade weighmaster, owing to the death of Thomas H. Foster.

The Board of Trade Directors has authorized the president to appoint a committee to represent the Exchange at Omaha on Illinois Day.

While Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$750 net to the seller, the cost to the buyer is \$860, the difference including dues, brokerage and transfer charges.

The following committee has been appointed to raise funds on the board for the Army and Navy League: C. S. Bentley, Howard Jackson, George W. Ball, Harry Avery, Henry Parker.

Chicago clearings for May amounting to \$502,094,210 established a new record. The month exceeded by \$10,000,000 the former record of December, 1892, and was a gain of 37.1 per cent. over May last year, when the clearings reached \$366,181,190.

Thomas H. Foster, a veteran member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at his home at Elgin of typhoid fever on Friday of last week after an illness of two weeks. He was born in 1830, and came to Chicago in the 50s. He had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1862, and at the time of his death was its weighmaster. He leaves a wife and four children. Interment was at Elgin.

President Carter has appointed the following committee to represent the Board of Trade at the Omaha Exposition on Illinois Day, June 21: William Nash, J. G. Snydacker, W. L. Croeschell, J. P. Rumsey, G. W. Marcy, Fred Martin, B. G. Edgerton, William S. Booth, S. S. Scribner, Sidney Warner, E. L. Glasser, Gilbert Montague, E. B. Baldwin, L. Everingham, C. G. Case.

The war tax on all trades on exchanges of 1c. on every \$100, also a tax of 10c. on certificates, and 2c. on bills of lading, becomes effective July 1. It will not affect business in corn and oats as much as in wheat and provisions. On wheat it is 40c. on 5,000 bushels, at 80c. It will make the commission houses keep more currency in their safes, pay out small bills instead of by checks, as at present, as every check costs 2c. It is estimated that the Board of Trade will give \$300,000 to the government as a result of the war tax.

KANSAS CITY.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Live stock market reports for past week give sheep higher, cattle very steady, but hogs lower. Receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	21,025	71,374	8,714
Same week 1897	27,399	72,661	26,805
Same week 1896	24,100	62,169	13,458
Same week 1895	19,982	51,284	17,109
Chicago	42,300	154,500	73,400
Omaha	15,100	52,600	4,700
St. Louis	8,000	24,500	16,800
Kansas City	21,000	71,400	8,700
Total	86,400	303,000	97,600
Previous week	88,100	273,300	107,600
Same week 1897	112,000	301,700	125,500

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co.	5,025	18,565	3,675
Swift and Co.	2,794	15,504	1,966
S. & S. Co.	5,165	1,988	350
J. Dold Pack. Co.	498	2,673	1,333
Fowler, Son & Co.	92	12,152	..
Total	13,772	51,124	6,385
Previous week	16,920	65,729	10,765
Same week 1897	19,287	63,324	15,541

CATTLE.—The market as a whole was pretty good for the cattle men—prices very steady on all grades, except on grass cattle, which suffered, say 10@15c. per 100 lb. There was a fair sprinkling of choice fat cattle on the market. The highest price during the week was paid for a bunch of 49 Whitefaced steers, very well finished, of 1,351-lb average, at \$4.95. As usual, the rough heavy fat cattle were slow of sale, but anything showing a good finish met with a ready sale during the week. The bulk of the cattle were sold at from \$4.45 to \$4.75, except some occasional fair lots, which went at \$4.85, one lot going at \$4.90. Taken as a whole, the market was satisfactory. Cows, with the exception of the grass fed, commanded good prices. The highest price paid during the week for some 1,340-lb average, \$4.45. A mixed lot of steers and heifers of 785-lb average sold at \$4.85. Some heifers of 900-lb average sold at \$4.75. Bulls were in good demand and sold readily—the highest price paid during the week was for some 1,000-lb average at \$4.50; the range of prices ran from \$3.50 and up. Fed Texas sold fairly well, some 1,213-lb average tipping the market at \$4.47½. Some Texas cows of 745-lb average, \$3.45. Bulls of 1,262-lb average, at \$3.35. Some Colorado steers, fairly finished, of 1,488-lb average, sold as high as \$4.80. Some Western steers of 1,300-lb average sold the highest, \$4.65. Western cows of 825-lb average, \$3.65. Heifers of 772-lb average, at \$4.35. Bulls of 680-lb average, \$3.85. Southern Texas of 1,024-lb average went as high as \$4.20. Packers, however, bore down on grass-fed cattle, and they were fully 10@15c. lower than prices paid in former week.

Texas cows of 933-lb average sold as high as \$3.75. Texas heifers of 805-lb average sold at \$4.25. Some 1,510-lb average bulls sold at \$3.50. More canning cows came on the market than for some time past, and packers bore down on the price as much as possible, but they could not obtain them at figures which they thought would show a margin of profit in canning, as the supply was not equal to the demand. Some Western canning cows of 853-lb average sold at \$2.75. During the week the stocker and feeder market showed a small supply, and a good strong market, as far as prices are concerned. Choice feeders were in demand and good flesh steers of 1,000-lb average sold as high as \$4.85 for feed lots. Some yearling stockers, fancy, went as high as \$5.70. The secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Kansas has just issued a statement showing the most flattering prospects for the coming crop of wheat—larger than ever before in the history of Kansas, and this decidedly will have a good effect on the entire country. The corn reports are not so good, too much wet weather, and reports coming in state some of the corn planted, the seed rotted in the ground. However, it is too early to cry wolf, and Kansas is a good State to recuperate even on corn.

During the month of May the receipts of cattle from Old Mexico, some 31,000, but over half of them were calves. So far the receipts of five months of this year show 103,297 cattle, against 192,010 receipts of same five months in 1897. Stockers and feeders shipped to the country past week 88 cars, against 116 cars previous week, against 148 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Export men shipped to the seaboard 110 cars, against 116 cars for previous week, against 202 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Some of the outside purchasers of cattle as follows: Eastman 1,192 head of cattle, Swift 336 head, Cudahy 164 and Schwarzschild 302 head.

HOGS.—The hog market opened fairly well on Monday; the quality was good, tops stood at \$4.05, with bulk \$3.80@\$4.05; good native pigs from \$3.40@\$3.50, though some poor Southern pigs sold as low as \$2; heavy hogs

went at \$3.85@\$4.05, mixed packing \$3.80@\$3.90, with light hogs \$3.70@\$3.90. Fair shipping orders on Tuesday for light hogs, and this kept the Tuesday's market firm and steady. A little better feeling on Wednesday and Thursday when tops closed on Thursday evening at \$4.15, with the bulk at \$3.85@\$4.05. On Friday morning the market opened with a better feeling and early purchasers paid fully 5c. higher; but then came the scare of Southern yellow fever, and pork, with all other kindred productions, fell flat on the market. This had a depressing effect on the hogs, and the last sales were fully 10@15c. lower than that of the morning purchases. On Saturday there was a weaker feeling still, as the other markets were comparatively lower even than Friday's close at Kansas City; the packers cleaned up the market, with tops standing at \$3.95, the bulk \$3.70@\$3.90, heavies \$3.85@\$3.95, mixed packing \$3.75@\$3.80, light mixed \$3.60@\$3.80. Shipments of hogs for the week 19,934, against 16,875 previous week and 5,879 same week 1897. The destination of hogs as follows: Cudahy 101 cars, Chicago 27 cars, Louisville 9, Omaha and Cedar Rapids 4 cars each, with 3 cars to St. Louis.

SHEEP.—The sheep market during the week was very strong—the supply not equal to the demand, and on some days the receipts were very meager, indeed. Some few spring lambs of 68-lb average sold at \$6.75. In the early part of the week a bunch of 1,073 Colorado lambs of 73-lb average sold at \$5.90, but towards the close a bunch of 402 of 74-lb average sold at \$6, while the highest price paid for the week for Colorado lambs being a bunch of 692 of 76-lb average selling at \$6.15. A bunch of 218 Texas sheep of 102-lb average sold at \$4.55. A bunch of 469 Arizona wool yearlings of 88-lb average sold at \$4.60. A bunch of 509 Arizona of 92-lb average, \$4.30. At the early part of the week a bunch of 335 New Mexican shearlings and yearlings of 83-lb average sold at \$4.95, and towards the close of the week a bunch of 458 New Mexican sheep, shearlings and yearlings, of 83-lb average, sold at \$5.10. The sheep men have surely nothing to complain of the present market, and Kansas City packers complain that they cannot get enough to supply their demands.

DURING THE FLY SEASON you are kept pretty busy keeping your meats free from the destructive attacks of these pests.

You can protect your Smoked Meats against the Fly by using good, genuine Parchment Paper, (avoid substitutes.)

You can prevent the Grease from the meat showing on the outside of the package by using proper wrapping paper. For instance, see what Genuine Parchment Paper will accomplish.

Your Canvased Meats should first be wrapped in Genuine Parchment Paper.

When Wrapping Plain Meats have the label printed on the Parchment Paper. It makes a neat, clean package.

SAMPLES MAILED YOU FOR
THE ASKING.

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., PASSAIC, N. J.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

C. H. Greathouse, Bulletin 3, Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture had its origin in the far-sighted wisdom of Washington and the practical activity of Franklin. The former as President suggested the organization of a branch of the National Government to care for the interests of farmers, and the latter when the agent of Pennsylvania in England, sent home silkworm eggs and mulberry cuttings to start silk growing.

In 1810, William Jarvis, United States Consul at Lisbon, took advantage of the Napoleonic wars to secure thousands of Merino sheep for this country. The Spanish noblemen who owned the sheep had up to that time been slow to part with their pure bred stock, as they had a practical monopoly of the finest grades of Merino wool, but when

Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by President Garfield, and took charge on July 1, 1881. Commissioner Loring gave especial attention to the diseases of domestic animals, and a veterinary experiment station was established at Washington under Dr. D. E. Salmon, the present efficient chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department. This was the origin of the Bureau.

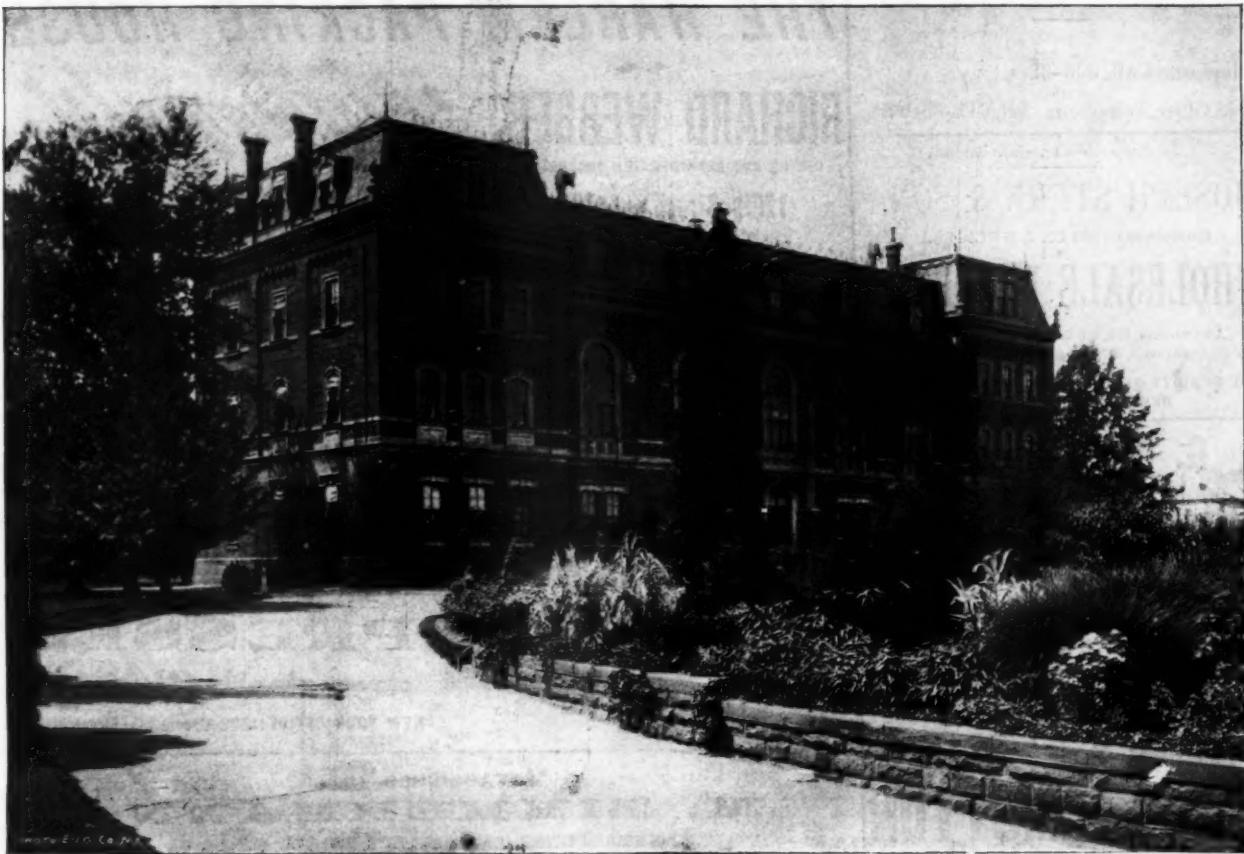
We present this week an illustration of the main building of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, a branch of the Government which daily demonstrates its value and necessity and the wisdom of its inauguration. The present Secretary of the Department, "Farmer" Wilson, as he is familiarly known by his colleagues, is keeping up the good record established by his predecessors, including the Hons. Jeremiah M. Rusk and J. Sterling Morton.

We shall present next week an illustration

of the one wax from the other. Sheep suint wax can be whitened, and may be used instead of beeswax for all purposes, especially for encaustic work, in spinning, and in waxing sewing thread, etc. The new wax could be made in considerable quantities if all the suint produced was utilized.—Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

Notice is given that the Board of Directors of Industrial Home of the Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind of the State of California, will receive and open proposals for beef, mutton, provisions, etc., and let contracts for supplying the Home for the coming year, commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899. Bids will be opened on Thursday, June 30, 1898, at 7:30 p. m., at the Home, corner of 36th street and Telegraph ave., Oakland, Cal. Blank forms with sched-



MAIN BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

the French armies were destroying the flocks they were glad to sell them to the Americans. Also Chinese and French hogs were introduced early in the present century by such aid of the American officials. This activity on the part of the Department of Agriculture in the live stock line seems to have dated from this time.

The Division of Microscopy, which is such an important feature in connection with the exportation of American meat products, was established in 1871 by the appointment of Thomas Taylor, microscopist. Under a special appropriation of \$10,000 in 1878, Commissioner De Lue directed an investigation of diseases among hogs and other domestic animals, and in his annual report called attention at length to pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, which had already secured a wide foothold in this country. The inquiry into animal diseases was kept up during his term with increasing energy.

of microscopic inspection of pork at Chicago by the Bureau of Animal Industry, in which readers of "The National Provisioner" will certainly be interested.

SHEEPS' WAX.

M. Buisine lately exhibited to the Société Industrielle du Nord de la France some samples of wax extracted from suint. He reminded the meeting that he had pointed out, about ten years ago, that the grease extracted from waters which had been used in washing wool contained waxy substances, and stated that he had studied those bodies, and discovered that they were the same as those which constitute beeswax. He also discovered very simple methods of extracting them, and several woolcombers now manufacture wax from sheep suint regularly. The wax has the same appearance, melting point, and other properties as beeswax, and is of the same chemical composition, and it is therefore very hard to

ules of supplies required, conditions, etc., can be had upon application to the superintendent, J. C. Hays, at the Home. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Preference will be given to goods manufactured in California, prices and quality considered. All bidders for furnishing supplies are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

H. R. HAVENS, Secretary.

* Armour & Co. have applied to the Bureau of Animal Industry, through Chief Inspector Don C. Ayer, for Government inspection at their new South Omaha plant, beginning the latter part of July.

* J. Nels Smith, of Burlington, Iowa, has just closed a contract with the Government of the United States to furnish 100 head of fattening steers for the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, to be delivered by July 1. His bond to fulfill this contract has been signed and forwarded to the Government.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremen of firms in the lines mentioned closely pursue the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* The Milan Packing Co., of Milan, Tenn., has been chartered.

* Plans for stock pens 70x120 feet for the Lau Packing Co., of Louisville, Ky., are prepared by Kenneth & McDonald.

* The Thackara Refrigerator Company, of Philadelphia, will build a three-story brick slaughter house 20x123½ feet, at 841 St. John street.

* A temporary market place is at present being erected in Cincinnati, Ohio, to be replaced later by a newer structure costing about \$56,000. Address city government.

* The contract has been awarded to a De-catur, Ill., firm for the erection of the Danzeiser & Sons packinghouse at that place, which is to cost \$20,000.

* The B. & M. Railroad has completed all the arrangements for the building of immense stockyards on the edge of the western part of the city of Hastings, Neb.

* Sir Thomas J. Lipton arrived in New York on the Campania from Liverpool last Saturday morning. Mr. Lipton has a contract to supply the British navy with beef.

* The Abattoir Company, at Montreal, Canada, have decided to rebuild their West End works; to make the new structure fire-proof and fit it with the best refrigerating machinery.

* The Board of Health, of Hartford, Conn., has under consideration a plan to establish a public slaughterhouse in which shall be done all the butchering of animals whose flesh is to be used in that city.

* The Western Union Beef Company of Colorado filed an amendment to its charter, changing the name to the Western Live Stock and Land Company, and reducing its capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$408,000.

* The Ohio State Dairy and Food Department has sought an order of court compelling Henry C. Purrung, of the Capitol City Dairy Co., and his agents to furnish the former's inspector with samples of butterine for analysis in pursuance of law.

* The Hammond Beef Co. is contemplating a three-story addition at Housatonic avenue and Congress street, Bridgeport, Conn. This will be 51x73 feet, of mill construction. The upper floors will be used for cold storage rooms. The plans are being drawn.

* J. C. Welling, first vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad; Thomas E. Wells, of the Continental Packing Co., Chicago, and Robert Stuart, of Chicago, inspected the Ryan packing plant in Dubuque, Iowa, last week. The Chicago gentlemen contemplate opening the packinghouse there if Dubuque will meet them half way.

* Mr. A. D. Fassett, of Chicago, U. S. A., has come to London and will fill the position formerly occupied by Mr. David Clark, as manager of the Morris Beef Company (Limited), who represent the Fairbank Canning Company on canned meats and Messrs. Nelson Morris & Co. on lard and provisions in the United Kingdom, with offices at St. George's House, Eastcheap, E. C.—London Grocer.

* Nelson Morris & Co. have erected a cold storage warehouse at Chickamauga Park and placed an experienced butcher in charge, who receives 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of beef in carload lots per day. This is also the daily consumption of beef by the volunteer army. The local butchers are doing a thriving business in supplying the officers with choice cuts of beef, veal, pork, mutton, and delicacies.

* The President has authorized canned sal-

mon to be added as one of the meat components of the army ration. Ordinarily fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten, salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten. Commanding officers are authorized, however, to vary these proportions of the ration according to the necessities of the service in which the troops may be engaged.

* The Minnesota Transfer Railway Company will again meet June 22, and then the purchase of the New Brighton (Minn.) Stockyards property will be finally settled. The price agreed upon for the property has been fixed at \$400,000. The purchase embraces 350 acres of land, 21 miles of track, two locomotives, a number of refrigerator cars and two passenger coaches. On the property are two slaughtering establishments that have a capacity of 2,000 hogs and 200 cattle per day.

* Senor Ignacia de la Torre, son-in-law of President Diaz of Mexico, and his party are visiting Kansas City, Mo. Senor de Torre's object is to buy 100 blooded bulls for his ranch, which is in sight of the City of Mexico, on which he now has 8,000 head of fine cattle bought in this country and in England. The Senor was pleased by the courteous attentions to him by the stockmen, and has also purchased two carloads of fine heifers, several hogs, a carload of sheep, some blooded horses, an assortment of game cocks and other fine fowls.

* The extraordinary movement of packinghouse products, fruits and other perishable supplies throughout the United States is making it quite difficult for packers and dealers to get enough refrigerator cars to handle their trade. The packing companies in Kansas City have about 3,500 refrigerator cars of their own, yet it requires a great deal of strategy to keep them moving so that their business can be handled. The traffic manager of one of the packinghouses said that if the packers had to depend entirely on the railroads and the transportation companies it would be impossible to secure enough refrigerator cars for their trade.

* Architect and Owner R. H. Parker, Sixtieth street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, has finished plans and specifications for a large market house to be erected at that point, opposite the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

station, for himself. It is to be a two-story building, with basement in the rear, with a frontage of four stories, measuring about 70 feet, and will probably be about 200 feet deep. It will contain in all about 70 stalls, and a large refrigerator and ice plant is to be put in the basement. It will have electric lighting, steam heating, plumbing and drainage, with iron construction, beams, etc., slate roofing, boilers, engine, dynamo, etc. Cost detailed.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

An average pack will be put up on the Sacramento, Cal., River.

The Alaska Packers' Association quote their spot stock in carloads: Red, 95 cents; medium, 80, and pink, 60. Other packers are offering, however, at 5 cents less.

* The Astoria (Ore.) Packing Co. and the Union Fisherman Co-operative Co., of that city, have entered into a combine for the season.

It is believed by some that the Columbia River salmon pack is to be light this year, and that the fish would run small in size, but it is now learned that the pack so far has exceeded that of last year.

* The three-story brick building on Sansome street, San Francisco, owned and occupied by the Hayden Packing Co., was damaged by fire on May 31. The fire started in one of the evaporators on the second floor. The loss is about \$1,500.

John W. Mackay and James L. Flood have decided to erect a two-story brick building, covering their entire 100-vara lot on the corner of Seventh and Townsend streets, San Francisco. The building will be occupied by the Pacific Sheet Metal Works for the manufacture of tin cans. The total expense will be \$60,000.

Sr. Juan Terrazas, president of the Cerveceria de Chihuahua, is making arrangements for the establishment of a large beef and fish packinghouse, which he and other capitalists will at once establish at Chihuahua, Mexico. He has been in the City of Mexico for a few weeks in connection with the enterprise, and from there will go at once to the States, where he will secure the necessary machinery for the plant. It is the intention to get to work as soon as the building and plant are ready.



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Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights. Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There is comparative little change in the condition of the market from last week. The demand continues sufficient to prevent accumulation. Late hides are not as yet commanding much sale. Inquiry seems to be stimulated. Tanners continue to operate reluctantly. There is no material change in prices. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb and up, continue to offer at 12½c. Substantial sales were made on this basis, and a couple of beds of Julys were sold to a harness leather tanner at 13c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are rather scarce and have moved in a limited way at 10½c., at which figure they are quotable.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are worth 10½c., and are in very active request, having moved to the extent of several thousand.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold in a moderate way at 12½c. Heavy hides have the call. Lights greatly preponderate.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are a well sustained feature at 11½c. Some packers are holding at 12c. There is little demand for light stock; nominally worth 11½c.

BRANDED COWS are quotable at 10½c. They are scarce.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a small way at 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is firmer on account of extensive operation by North-western tanners. Prices are more definitely fixed and seem likely to remain steady. Dealers are willing to sell ahead to some extent, but tanners continue wary. The appended prices reflect the strength of the market:

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are sold ahead. They are worth 10½c., and an attempt is being made to advance the price. No. 2 are quotable at 10c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have had some sale at 10½c., which price is the present market.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are a rather indifferent factor at 9½c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, have sold in mixed lots to the extent of four cars. Prices are 10½c. to 10c. for ones and twos.

NATIVE BULLS are not in active request at 8½c. flat. The spry article would bring 1c. advance.

CALFSKINS have lost prestige and have sold at a variety of prices; 12c. to 12½c. may be accepted as ruling figures.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in good demand at 11c. to 11½c.

DEACONS, 55c. to 60c.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSE HIDES are not in very good re-

quest. An ordinary run commands \$3.35.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is stronger

and prices have been somewhat advanced. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.25.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c. to \$1.20.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 37c. to 40c.

PACKER LAMBS, 55c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Sales of the past week seem meager when compared with that of the previous week. All the May native steers are cleaned up in this market, the last selling in the past week at 12½c. for heavies. The only remaining natives now on the market previous to June 1 being, say 2,400 early March hides. The native steer market may, therefore, be called in a pretty strong position, as from this out the kill will naturally be lessening; at present prices they seem to be the strongest article on the market. More than probable there will be a hesitancy on the tanners' part of purchasing the first half of June hides, as after the first of June the grubbing ceases and the cut selection commences. The tanners will fight shy of hides which they know at least contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of grubbing, but on which they will not get an allowance. It would therefore be no ways surprising to see the market on early June hides rather dull and drooping until about the close of the month, when tanners will be apt to try to get the slaughter of the last half of June hides.

The Texas market so far seems strong, but it is doubtful if the early June hides will go off with that rapidity with which the late May hides were gobbled up. Light native cows are again, to use a common expression, "in the soup;" the country hides are still a better bargain for tanners, and it is doubtful if the June take-off will be scrambled after. Colorados and butts are in no large supply, but still evidently enough to meet all the demands at present, as the tanners are very naturally cautious of purchasing indiscriminately, as they still believe that as soon as a peace meas-

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HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

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NERMAN BRAND,

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Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones

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Wagons visit all parts of the city.

ure is inaugurated, or the war nearing a settlement, the prices will witness a sharp decline. The large tanning concern will have to come into the market and be a more liberal buyer before hides will advance from present prices, and should they continue out of the market it will decidedly have a depressing effect on all values. In the meantime several packers are closely sold to slaughter; they can afford to be optimists on prices in the near future, but a clean deck is a very good position from which to be bullish.

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Wagons visit all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

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Wagons visit all parts of Brooklyn.

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WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON . . .

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SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

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154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

WEIGHT.

17 and up .	\$2.70
12 to 17 lbs.	2.30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.50
5 " 7 "	.90
Under 5 "	.60

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

SHEEPSKINS.—One of the large slaughterers still having faith in the wool futures, as usual, is shipping to his own tanneries. The other packers are free sellers and stocks here are very light indeed. Some 10,000 shearlings changed hands at a price supposed to be 32½c. each, which for early shearlings is a very good price indeed. The full wool pelts are pretty well, to use a common expression, "played out" for this season.

BOSTON.

Buffs are at present an inconspicuous element at 10½c., the price being sustained by the light supply rather than by any particular demand. Some holders have ventured to ask ¼c. advance, but they get the "sultry eye," as tanners buy at 10½c. with the most pronounced reluctance. New Englands command 10¼c.

BUFF HIDES, 10½c.

NEW ENGLANDS, 10½c.

CALFSKINS are well sustained in price owing to light supply and receipts.

SHEEPSKINS are light in supply and high in price. There is little doing.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little doing; stocks are, however, pretty well sold up. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11½@12c.

CITY COWS, 10½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10½@11c.

COUNTRY COWS, 10c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS.—Large sales have been made at outside prices.

SHEEPSKINS are in demand. This applies especially to fresh stock.

NEW YORK.

The May take-off is in light accumulation. The general request, like the general supply, is far from large. The following prices reflect the condition of the market:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 12@12½c.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 11@11½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@11c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 10½@11c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½@10c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, \$2@\$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco hide market is fairly active and offerings are held steady at quotations. Wool is inactive at nominal prices. There is nothing specially new to report in the hide and leather markets, with the exception that the latter is not in proportion to the former.

SUMMARY.

The same general conditions characterize the present Chicago packer market as were in evidence last week. The call, while not heavy, is sufficiently so to absorb the receipts. Late hides seem to be neglected, generally speaking, although a parcel of Junes were recently sold to a harness leather tanner, in connection with Julys, for 13c. There is certainly more inquiry than there has been. There is no appreciable change in prices. The country market is stronger and prices steadier and better defined. This is probably owing to large purchases by big Northwestern tanners. Dealers are willing to sell a week or ten days ahead and tanners are willing to anticipate to this extent. With buffs at 10½c., which price can be better ascribed to light supply rather than to any other cause, tanners are indisposed to buy. Some holders have tried to squeeze out another quarter cent, but buyers are too scarce and too reluctant at the ruling figure to warrant any advance on it. The Philadelphia and New York markets are both well sold up. High prices and light business are the distinguishing features of both centers at present.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12½c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; Colorado steers, 10½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11½c.; under 55 lb, 11½c.; branded cows, 10½c.; native bulls, 10½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 10½c.; No. 2, 10c.;

No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½c.; branded steers and cows, 9½c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; No. 2 10c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins, 12½@12c. for No. 1; kips, 11@11½c. for No. 1; deacons, 55@60c.; slunks, 30c.; horse hides, \$3.35; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.25; horse pelts, 80c.@\$1.20; packer shearlings, 37@40c.; packer lambs, 55c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10½c.; New England hides, 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10½@11c.; country cows, 10½c.; country bulls, 9½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 12@12½c.; butt-branded steers, 10½@11c.; side-branded steers, 10@10½c.; city cows, 10½@11c.; native bulls, 9½@10c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

July hides at 13c. seem prolific of possibility to the packer.

A large contingent from the U. S. Leather Co. went to Binghamton last Tuesday to attend the funeral of Horace H. Crary.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather Co. have opened a branch at Worms, on the Rhine, under the management of Fritz Tent.

B. J. Salomon, of the firm of Salomon & Phillips, leather manufacturers, of New York City, sailed last Wednesday for Europe.

Valentine Fink, the well-known importer of American leather, is visiting Boston. Mr. Fink's business is located at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

A United States Treasury decision says: Hides sent from India to a European port for shipment to the United States require disinfection at port of shipment if no evidence of disinfection in India is produced by shipper.

The following recently appeared in a prominent leather journal:

"Wanted—An expert to figure out a profit in making grain leather and splits at present prices of hides and leather. Such a man can earn good wages if he will guarantee his figures."

DRAWBACK ON EXPORTATION OF LEATHER MANUFACTURED FROM IMPORTED HIDES.

The Treasury Department has issued a decision in relation to the drawback on the exportation of leather manufactured from imported hides. We publish the salient points from the decision for the enlightenment of our readers:

"Under the provisions of paragraph 437 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, a drawback will be allowed on the exportation of leather manufactured from imported hides, raw or uncured, equal in amount to the duty paid on such hides. * * * Before liquidation of entries the manufacturer must file with the collector of customs at the port of exportation a sworn statement, showing the mode of manufacturing the different kinds of leather on which drawback of duty is claimed, and of packing the same for shipment. Such statement must show that the dutiable hides used in the manufacture of leather for export are permanently marked for identification; that the average of the leather exported fairly represents the average of hides identified, and that a record of the hides and leather marked for identification as above, is kept at the manufacturer and will be open at all times to the inspection of customs officers. * * * In addition to the sworn statement and the record herein prescribed, manufacturers must file with the collector, as a perquisite of liquidation, a sworn certificate of manufacture, describing with full particulars of importation the imported hides used, and showing the several kinds of leather manufactured therefrom for export, with the identifying mark and details of quantities and values as provided for in the form of certificate. * * * In the liquidation of entries, a whole tanned hide or two sides of 'full thickness' shall be entitled to a drawback of the average duty paid on each raw hide of the importation or tannery lot identified; and in case of leather that has been subjected to a splitting process, the drawback that would have been due on the leather, if of full thickness, shall be apportioned to the grains and splits, on the basis of their relative values at the splitting machine. * * * The provisions of the foregoing regulations shall apply to leather manufactured from imported hides, sides or skins, tanned or partially tanned, but not finished, except that the drawback shall be subject to the legal deduction of 1 per cent. from the duties paid thereon."

**DAVID C. LINK,
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AND
Export Broker.**

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NEW YORK.**

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**THOMAS GOURLARD & CO.,
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BROKERS**

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AND MATERIALS GENERALLY**

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BLACK ROPE PAPERS, Strong, Odor-less, Water-Proof and Vermin-Proof.



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Because we manufacture
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Most Durable,
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can operate them.

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This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED
MEATS or EXORBIT-
ANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee
back of all our work. That is
worth something, isn't it? And
they cost no more than the inferior
makes. Write for Catalogue.

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226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on
Tracking and Rollers.

Alphabetical Index on Page 7.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Dover, Del., ice plant is now in full operation, with Mr. Heidt in charge.

—The Western Cold Storage Co., in Chicago, has certified to an increase in capital stock from \$150,000 to \$600,000.

—The Eastern Asylum in Lexington, Ky., has contracted with a Cincinnati firm for a cold storage, the plant to cost \$900.

—A local paper in Missouri well says: "Artificial ice is pure, lasts longer, and in every way is better than frog pond ice."

—Persons interested in ice and refrigeration news should also read notes of new corporations under "Trade Chronicle" elsewhere in this issue.

—Mr. R. T. Holmes has now the sole agency of the Wm. J. Lemp St. Louis beer. He will open a warehouse and cold storage in Ottumwa, Iowa, soon.

—Deputy Sheriff Stiles last week sold at auction the entire plant of the Lowell (Mass.) Ice Co. Daniel Gage, the mortgagee, offered \$19,000, and got the property.

—The ice plant in Iola, Kan., put out its first finished product recently. The plant has a daily capacity of 20 tons. The proprietors are A. G. Griffin and Frank Riddle.

—Henry Adams has been granted a permit for the erection of a one-story ice factory at the northwest corner of Straight and Canal streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; cost, \$1,200.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., says a dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., estimates that 50,000 tons of ice will be required for its use this season. The company puts up a large part of its ice.

—Fire, last week, damaged the Crystal Springs Brewing & Ice Co.'s plant at Boulder, Col., to the extent of \$50,000. The building in which was the plant, was gutted and the valuable machinery was ruined.

—The York (Pa.) Ice & Refrigerating Co. have elected the following directors for the ensuing year: George F. Motter, P. H. Glatfelter, George A. Barnitz, S. Forry Laucks, John Alexander, Charles Smyser, William I. Kohler.

—Word has been received in Milwaukee from Lieut. Dreher, son of Anton Dreher, the millionaire brewer of Austria, that it has been decided to place a \$10,000,000 branch of the Dreher brewery in Milwaukee. Dreher is said to be the wealthiest brewer in the world, owning four great plants in Austria and Bohemia with an aggregate capital of \$40,000,000 and an annual output of 1,300,000 barrels.

—The new 40-ton ice plant at the Norton brewery in Anderson, Ind., was expected to begin operations last Monday. The plant has been more than six months in course of construction and is up to date in every respect. It required more than \$600 worth of ammonia to charge the eleven miles of pipes that wind back and forth through the freezing tank, which contains thousands of gallons of brine.

—The Vulcan Iron Works, of San Francisco, have been awarded the contract by the Government for an ice-making plant with a capacity of 5,000 pounds of ice every twenty-four hours. The ice machine is to be used on a steamer for the Philippine expedition. The following ships for that expedition are already fitted with Vulcan machines: City of Peking, City of Sydney, Colon and Zealandia.

—The plant of the Lookout Ice Co., at the head of Market and on the corner of Water

street, Chattanooga, Tenn., which has been shut down for the past three years, has been started in full operation and with a full complement of employés, and will continue manufacturing for the remainder of this season. M. H. Ward, president and general manager of the company, stated that the reason for starting up the plant was on account of the increased demand for ice. The plant has a capacity of 50 tons of ice per day.

—Mayer Bros., of Olean, N. Y., have dispensed forever with the old-fashioned ice of our forefathers, and will not have to depend on "snug winters" for the replenishing of their ice houses. They now have their new chemical cold storage system in operation and it meets every expectation and requirement. A gas engine furnishes the power that runs the machinery for the manufacture of cold air. The pipes overhead in the refrigerator room are constantly covered with a thick coating of frost. It is said that there is not a more satisfactory system of cold storage in this section of the country than that of Mayer Bros.

—The Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa., secured the contract for putting in the machinery for the new plant of the Consumers' Ice & Cold Storage Co., in Erie, Pa., in which nearly \$100,000 of capital is invested. Mr. A. B. Courtney, superintendent of construction for the Frick Company, placed the ice machinery in the plant. Mr. Courtney is a valuable man to the company he represents, being a tireless worker, devoted to their interests and in love with his work. He is now considering an offer to go to South Africa, where his company has contracts to put in several plants. The office of the Consumers' Co. fronts on 20th street, and is in charge of Mr. Wm. Eichenlaub. Mr. V. D. Eichenlaub, who represents one-half the capital invested, has charge of the building.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

—E. G. Cassidy, of Sedalia; J. B. Clem, St. Louis; Henry Vahlkamp, St. Louis, and others, have incorporated the Lemp Sedalia Ice & Refrigerating Co., of Sedalia, Mo., with a capital stock of \$60,000. The company is now erecting the plant, and will manufacture ice, erect cold storage houses, etc.

—The Kern County Land Co. will build a complete four-story cold storage and packing-house in Bakersfield, Cal. The company needs considerable ice for their meat business and for use on their ranches, and a plate process ice plant with a daily capacity of twelve tons will be built in conjunction with the machinery for refrigerating the cold storage building. All the machinery in the building will be run by electricity. Wm. Roy, of Nogales, Ariz., who is largely interested in the manufacture of ice there, was recently in San Bernardino, Cal. He thinks there is a good opening for an ice plant in San Bernardino.

IT DIDN'T PAY.

Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, who spent a large sum of money in painting their signs on every building it could secure in different parts of Canada, say that, as an advertisement, the results were not satisfactory. One feature of this advertising which the company counted on was its permanency, but it now appears that in many instances it has been replaced by the signs of enterprising local cigar manufacturers. This kind of advertising isn't in it with trade journal advertising.—Exchange.

COLD STORAGE IN TURIN.

Consul Percy McElrath, at Turin, writes to the State Department, saying that an application has been made in the interest of a Swiss company for a municipal concession which, if granted, may prove of interest to American exporters. Turin, with a population of 350,000 inhabitants, is the natural and real distributing center for a large area of the surrounding territory, and up to the present time it has never had the benefit of any system of cold storage of meats or perishable products.

The inauguration of such a system must in time work material changes in the method of conducting many branches of business. The following article appeared in a Turin paper:

Dr. Joseph Chêne, in the name of a Geneva company, has presented a proposition to the municipality offering to establish in the neighborhood of the municipal slaughter house a mechanical ice factory and refrigerating establishment for the preserving of alimentary substances, especially meat. The proposition is submitted to the company on the following terms: (1) The municipality is to grant its support and interest itself to facilitate the success of the enterprise. (2) For the term of twenty years the municipality is not to construct any other ice manufactory or refrigerating establishment in the city of Turin, or allow anybody else to erect such factory or establishment within the municipal limits. (3) The municipal administration is to agree not to impose upon the company, for a period of ten years, any new special tax on the industry practiced by it in Turin. The company will agree to provide at once for the erection

P. & B.



INSULATING PAPERS

For All Cold Storage Insulation.
Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.
Strong and Entirely Odorless.
Will Not Deteriorate with Age.
No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.
No Oil to Dry Out.
Recognized by Experts to be the BEST.
The Acknowledged Standard for over Ten Years.

The Standard Paint Co.,

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CHICAGO OFFICE,
69 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS ALSO OF

P. & B. PAINTS

For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

and fitting up of 110 refrigerating compartments of the capacity of from 10 to 12 cubic meters (350 to 424 cubic feet) each, and of 50 similar compartments of the capacity of 6 cubic meters (212 cubic feet), and the company will further agree to increase the number as the public interest and convenience may demand. The maximum tariff of rent to be charged by the company for these compartments will be at the rate of 18 centimes per day for each cubic meter, which is equal to 3½ cents per cubic yard per day, with the promise of more favorable terms to regular customers. The council has made a favorable report to this request.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

The San Francisco Natural Ice Co. intends to build a cold storage warehouse in Healdsburg, Cal.

It is reported that an ice factory is to be started at Mesa City, Ariz.

The Holmes Coal & Ice Co. is now ready for business at Portland, Ore.

Klinger & Beck, the Capital City brewers, and owners of the Capital City Ice Works, at Salem, Ore., are putting in a new ice plant having a daily capacity of 20 tons.

The Red Cross Society at San Francisco will not receive any more deviled ham for sandwiches. The ladies of this great organization have become alarmed over the disastrous effect of many sandwiches, already offered the soldiers, made from it. It is supposed that cheap grades of deviled ham have been sent in, but in order to avoid future danger, all such meat will be placed under the ban, as it is hard to discriminate between the first-class article and lower grades. It is re-

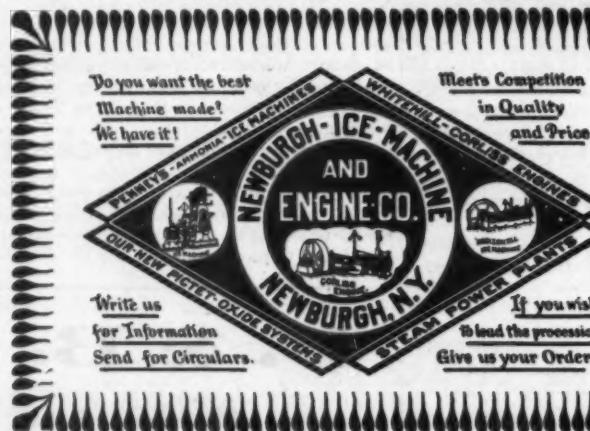
ported that one soldier has already died from the effects of a deviled ham sandwich, while many others were made dangerously ill. The society is now accepting either hard boiled egg, boiled ham, lettuce or sardine sandwiches.

The American Union Fish Co., of San Francisco, and its employes recently donated to the Red Cross Society 3,000 lb of fish, consisting of fresh shad, soles and flounders, to be distributed among the soldiers in the Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana regiments encamped in that city.

Among the recent exports from San Francisco were 2,000 lb of oleomargarine to Honolulu, H. I.

COILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Soapmakers' and Ice Machine Coils a Specialty.
JAS. D. GARDELL'S SONS, - NORTH WALES, PA.



Do you want the best
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We have it!

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PEMELLY - AMMONIA - ICE MACHINES

Write us
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STEAM POWER PLANTS

If you wish
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Give us your Order.

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Machines—One
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Ice Machines
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SMALL MACHINES FOR BUTCHERS A SPECIALTY.

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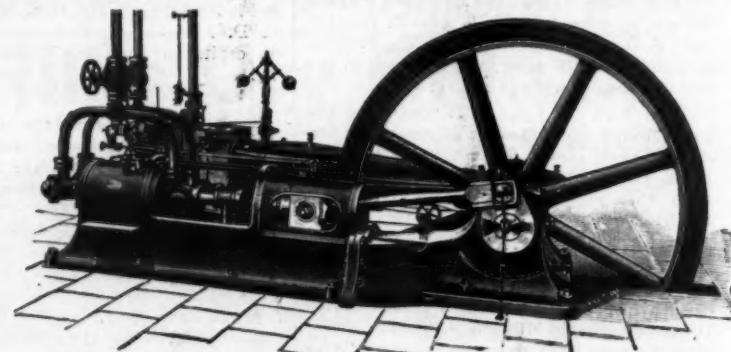
806-826 CLINTON STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

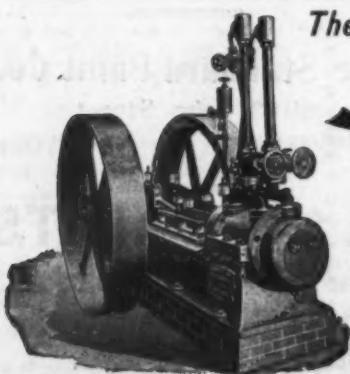
Refrigerating ... Machinery

FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATOIRS, MARKETS,
COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES, HOTELS,
AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.



IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

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229-231 SO. WATER ST.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—On last Saturday a lot of 100 hds. city, special grade, sold to a local candle maker at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. The market for ordinary lots was hardly quotable then at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %; in other words, there were sellers at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, and it was not possible to draw a bid over 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. That condition of affairs ran along until Tuesday, when 50 hds. special was obtained at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, showing a $\frac{1}{4}$ % decline on that grade, and was then conceded that 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ would buy ordinary lots of city. On Wednesday there were 100 hds. city taken at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, and more was on offer at that price, while there was little disposition to buy. The London sale on Wednesday showed marked dullness, where 1,000 casks were offered and none of it sold, and it was therefore considered or quoted as nominally unchanged. The dullness that has run along in the tallow market for two or three weeks can be accounted for in two or three reasons. The most marked feature as an influence has been the situation of the lard market; so long as that product kept steadily declining no one cared to buy in a material way even with the disposition to make concessions. Then, again, there has been a liberally stocked up soap trade, and with a period of the year when the manufactured goods sell slowly, and the desire to take in tallow becomes of a restricted order. Besides this, have been dull accounts from England, and which are borne out by the indifference of buyers at its public sales. Then, again, the Western markets have been of a very tame order, while supplies are held there by the soap consumers of sufficient volume to enable indifference on their part until the provision market assumes more decided tone. There is plenty of country made arriving in New York, and the local soap trade could depend upon these supplies without figuring over city in the quiet order of trading they are having for soap. The accumulations of city are making some headway on the long period of dullness, yet if hog products should start again into activity and permanently stronger prices there is little doubt but that the tone over tallow would be healthier, although of course it is a period of the year when not much of an advancing tendency could be expected for the beef fat product. Of country made there have been sales for the week of 250,000 lb; some of this has sold at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for common, while up to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ and even 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ has been made for prime, although 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ is about the outside price at the

close, except for special lots. For edible grade there has been a moderate inquiry and an easier market, with sales of 350 tcs. at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. At Chicago the market has been tame with indifferent buyers at the recent sharp decline, where sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. packers at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has not been enough done to fairly establish prices. On the dull look of associated articles there has been a feeling of weakness, while the supplies have been accumulating a little. There have been sellers at 5%, while 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ has been the best bid. At Chicago sellers at 5%.

LARD STEARINE.—There has been no material offering of Western, while a weak, rather nominal range of prices has prevailed. There have been sellers at 6%, with city lots up to about 7.

GREASE.—Reduced prices have followed outside dull conditions, while exporters and home trade buyers have been quiet. Sales have been 400 tcs. at 3% for A white, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for B white, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for yellow, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for bone and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for brown. At Chicago: A white at 3%, B white at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$, yellow at 2% and brown at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is little going on in the way of trading, while the market is unsettled and easy. There are offers to sell at 3%@4 for white and 3% for yellow.

LARD OIL.—There was a slow and unsettled market early in the week, and sales were hardly possible over 50; but with a stronger lard market later there was some recovery and the market was nearer 51@52 for prime.

On Thursday the market was weak, with sellers of city at 3%, and bidding not better than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the contract city for about 200 hds. will go in at 3%, unless a sale takes place under that before the close, while further remarks concerning city will be found in our later report. At Chicago 4 is the best bid for packers. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

SOAP NOTES.

Constables last week took possession of the Detroit (Mich.) Electrical Soap Works, at 35 Atwater street, on an execution issued in behalf of Eaton & Sons, of Detroit, for \$700. The company refused \$12,000 for its plant only a few years ago.—Detroit Tribune.

The receiver of the Wabash (Ind.) Soap Co. has instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court to compel the stockholders of the defunct concern to pay a sum equivalent to 85 per cent. of the stock subscribed by them.

The building of the Burdett Soap Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week.

JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE, WORKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AURORA, ILLS.

Patentees of J. Van Ruybke's New Process
FOR RECOVERY OF . . .

GLYCERINE and SALT

From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation
of Waste Soap Lye and Candle Crude Glycerines.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye.

Regd. Cable Addresses, A. B. C. code (4th edition) used. GLYCEROL, AURORA (ILLINOIS), GLYCEROL, LONDON.

It was insured. In the storeroom upstairs was a large quantity of grease and tallow and soap ready for shipment.

The exports of soap increased from 19,000,000 lb in 1888 to over 27,000,000 lb in 1898.

A new soap factory will be built at the corner of Erie avenue and Ninety-sixth street, Chicago, Ill. It will be four stories high, costing about \$20,000. The Troy Laundry Machinery Co. is interested.

The Woodley Soap Mfg. Co. was incorporated in Boston, with C. E. Stodder president and C. S. Young treasurer.

SOME RECIPES FOR THE SOAP-MAKER.

Tannin Soap—97 lb good white soap, 3 lb tannic acid.

Salicyl Soap—98 lb good white soap, 2 lb salicylic acid.

Thymol Soap—97 lb good white soap, 3 lb thymol.

Fuller's Earth Soap—70 lb soap, 30 lb fuller's earth. The fuller's earth is thoroughly dried before adding to the soap; the latter should not contain less than 25 to 30 per cent. water.

Liquid Glycerine Soap—Melt together 374 lb pale oleic acid, 66 lb cocoanut oil; then add, boil up, and, when saponified, add 228 lb caustic potash lye, 60° Tw.; 20 lb glycerine, and enough methylated spirit to make the liquor clear.

Borax Soap—90 lb good soap, 10 lb borax. Emollient Soaps—These are toilet soaps, to which are added such bodies as lanolin, vaseline, spermaceti, about 5 to 10 per cent.

Antimonal Soap—Take 1 oz. antimony orange and dissolve in 3 ozs. caustic potash lye; then mix with 6 ozs. white tallow soap to a smooth paste.

Superfatted Soaps—Soaps made by the milling process are often sold as "superfatted;" they have added to them small quantities of lanolin, refined wool fat, lard, etc. The main advantage of such soap lies in that they are or less spongy in texture; it is now framed, skins—a fact due to the absence of free alkali.

Floating Toilet Soap—The stock soap is remelted, and then strongly stirred with an agitator. By this means the soap becomes charged with air bubbles, and, therefore, more or less spongy in texture; it is now framed, cut into bars, dried (which makes it rather lighter), cut into tablets and stamped.

Skim Soaps—Soaps mixed with bran, oatmeal and corn flour have been sold under the name of skin soaps.

Iodine Soap—98 lb neutral white soap, 2 lb iodine. This should be made fresh as required, as it does not keep; the iodine gradually acts on and combines with the alkali of the soap, thereby losing its medicinal virtues.

Farrier's Soap.—A soft soap made from fish oil, caustic potash and wood tar.

Cold Water Soaps.—These are soaps for which it is claimed that they will yield a copious lather with cold water. They are made chiefly from cocoanut oil or palm nut oil, and are filled with soda crystals. They contain a large proportion of water—30 to 40 per cent.—and are very wasteful in use.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

SOAP BUSINESS FOR SALE

A rare opportunity is offered to purchase a first class, established soap business. For further particulars inquire

M. H.,
The National Provisioner,

284 Pearl Street, New York.

The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

NEW YORK.

Pure
Refined
Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



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Brand.

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REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
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MACHINERY

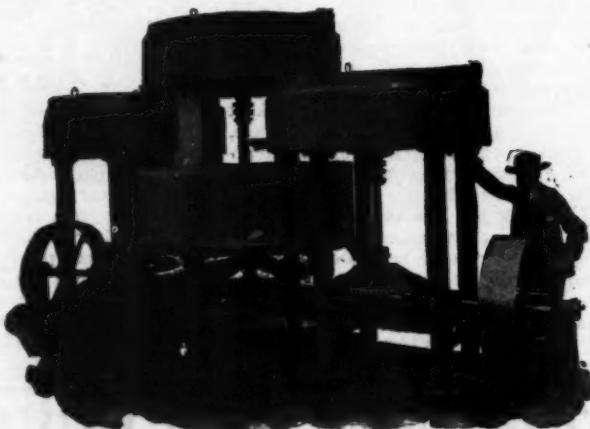
OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Pumps, Molds,

*The Most Perfect System
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and the Very Best.*

THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 46.**

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

QUIET CONDITIONS WITHOUT ANY MARKED CHANGES IN PRICES.

It is a condition of business in which traders cannot get much satisfaction out of anything that is developing, while they are compelled to take a long reach in their views and talk about what "must be the course of affairs before the new crop oil appears." The cotton oil trade has had influences recently in the declining lard market and the general depression of business, against which ordinarily it could not have stood up as well as it has through it all. The fact that prime yellow in New York has not settled below 25 in the long period of adverse influences shows how well it is in hand and the strong tenor of its statistical features. The breaking lard market, and particularly so upon the yellow fever news, did not cause cotton oil holders much anxiety. Those who had stocks in store kept them there and demanded old prices, while the few lots that came forward from the South, over which there was a desire to sell rather than to place them in warehouses, commanded 25, and which was within $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of the latest previous price. It will be recollected that the yellow fever news last summer and through the fall had a markedly depressing effect upon the prices of cotton oil, as well as upon hog products; it may have been partly occasioned then by the effort of the lard refiners to get the oil cheap, and to use the development of sickness as a factor; but there was oil then scattered over the South, and where it was not possible to get it in the quarantined districts it was available in sufficient volume at other points. This year the situation of supplies is wholly different from that of last year. There is practically an unimportant stock at the Atlantic coast points, while Texas has meager quantities. The bulk of the oil South is practically in the Mississippi Valley. Suppose then, that yellow fever should become epidemic or of a sufficiently general order to provoke a quarantine, and the provision trade were giving way to some horrible thoughts in that connection early in the week, why the inference is that with the location of the chief stocks in a narrow district, that essentially the present Southern supply would be temporarily shut off from a market and the necessary demands for cotton oil would have to be supplied from seaboard markets, while their stocks are of a very moderate order, and it would not take long to start a better line of prices for them. So in the event of yellow fever at the South it is doubtful if cotton oil would in the end be adversely affected, while in the probability of the scare over yellow fever being soon over the hog products would take the stronger position of prices that they are entitled to from their statistical position and wants of foreign markets, to benefiting after awhile the cotton oil through an increased compound lard trading. And the nightmare from yellow fever reports, which had hung along for several days, is gradually disappearing, although possibly it would not require more than the development of a case or two more to throw the provision trade once more off its balance. It has been a longer

time than the trade had regarded probable for cotton oil to remain in the dumps. All sources of consumption have for sometime neglected the product. Manufactured goods have been prostrated in trading by the late slump in lard, and most of the manufacturers have had sufficient of the oil on their hands to meet their needs; while they have refrained from figuring over any held stocks at the mills or at the seaboard. The foreign markets have been indifferent buyers. Some oil is steadily arriving out to the Marseilles market, and there appears to be a good accumulation there which is freely put on offer at prices lower than the goods could be reached in New York to lay down there. The English market has declined a little and holds its trade with the Mediterranean, while they are producing sufficient to make them indifferent over any offerings from this country. Our seaboard markets, those at Galveston and New Orleans particularly, have no supply that they are pressing for sale. There is not much good off oil to be had in cargo lots at the Southern points, while probably never before has there been so small a quantity of that class of goods on offer at any point. An ordinary export movement would as well soon clear the New York market, while it must be recollected that the very moderate supply over the country must provide for demands for more than three months, while it will be at least four months before any considerable quantity of new oil can be reached. The statistical position should give added strength to the market as the season wears along even without any considerable export demand, or, in other words, an average home business should be sufficient to give a higher range of quotations. Aside from the depression in lard latterly has been the declining markets for tallow West and here, and which were partly in sympathy with the lard market, but as well from the fact that usually in the summer time the tallow trading becomes dull on the closing up of some of the candle manufacturers and the smaller distributions of the soap trade. However, if the provision men can get permanently over their scare concerning sickness at the South the hog products would jump to better prices, while everything else would be benefited. It has looked since the opening of Wednesday's market as though the alarm was abating and that improved conditions might come about. There have been sales of 500 bbls. prime summer yellow here in lots at 25, while 800 bbls. have been sold for June at 25@25 $\frac{1}{2}$. Some choice yellow has been sold at 26 for 700 bbls., winter yellow sold at 30@31 for 300 bbls. White on the spot offered at 30, and 200 bbls. taken at that, while 200 bbls. for July were sold at 32.

Thursday's market left the situation as above described. The continued absence of material demand from any quarter, while the reaction in lard for that day, after it had been advancing the day before, made affairs increasingly dull, if it were possible. There was no sign that exporters were ready to take hold, while the compound lard refiners simply declined to bid. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Information can probably be obtained from B. S. Wettermark in reference to the erection of a cotton mill and cottonseed oil mill at Nacogdoches, Texas, in which local and foreign capital will be interested.

CAKE AND MEAL.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans is quiet and steady, with values unchanged. There is some demand for export, mostly foreign. Receivers' prices are as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing at the depot, \$17.50 per short ton and \$19.50 per long ton for export f. o. b.; oilcake, \$19.50 per long ton f. o. b.; linters—A, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; B, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; C, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3c.; hulls delivered at 12@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per 100 lb, according to the location of the mills.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The formation of a \$40,000 company to build a cottonseed oil mill in Jacksonboro, Texas, is contemplated by David Boaz, of Fort Worth, and J. C. Burrows, of Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Taylor is president and W. J. White is secretary of a company which has been organized for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill at Uniontown, Ala. The capital stock is \$40,000. For further information address the president.

Cotton Oil Mill Superintendents Meet in Dallas, Texas.—Their Fifth Annual Convention.

The fifth annual convention of the Cotton Oil Mill Superintendents was held in Dallas, Texas, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of June. There were present about thirty members. An address on "Operation and Maintenance of a Steam Plant" was made by Mr. Edward Connally, inspector Hartford Boiler Insurance Company; Mr. Wm. O'Connell addressed the meeting, taking for his subject "A Practical Demonstration of How to Analyze Cake, Meal and Oil," and Mr. H. J. J. Thiessen, of Sherman, Texas, spoke on "The Duties and Responsibilities of a Superintendent."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, George T. Parkhouse, of Cisco, re-elected; vice-president, R. H. Schumacher, of Navasota, re-elected; secretary-treasurer, A. A. Vardell, of Dallas, re-elected. The following applications were read and the applicants elected members of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association: John G. McRae, of Little Rock, Ark.; J. G. Fox, of Dublin; J. R. Erb, of Hillsboro; H. C. Vance, of Kaufman; A. J. Reagan, of Waxahachie; W. J. Wiley, of Wolfe City, and W. E. Blackman, of Sherman.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM THE FAR WEST.

The troops encamped in San Francisco, who are to form the Manila expedition, are very much pleased over the fact that the Government has decided to add salmon to their rations. This fish will be issued once in ten days to the troops, and every man will receive a pound to take the place of beef or pork for that day. Bids for the supply have been opened, and it is thought that salmon can be furnished very reasonably, because San Francisco is the chief distributing point for that fish on the Pacific coast. It is calculated that salmon sufficient for an army ration once in ten days will amount to 10,000,000 lb per annum.

Paul Reiger & Co. have incorporated in San Francisco to deal in provisions, etc. The capital stock is \$40,000. The directors are Sarah A., Alice and William Rieger, George W. Lamb and Daniel Willats.

Fresh meats in the San Francisco markets are holding up their ends very well and selling quite freely. The provision market displays activity and offerings are held firmly at full figures.

NOW AND FOR 21 YEARS THE BEST!

THE ONLY REAL PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Prevents Fermentation
and Souring of Meats.
Prevents Skippers,
Slime and Mould.
Prevents the Dangerous
Fungus in Meats.
Gives the Meat a
Uniform Cherry-red Color.

ESTABLISHED
1877.

ESTABLISHED
1877.

Prevents Rapid
Shrinkage in Meats.
Retains Moisture in Sausage.
Prevents Green Spots
or Meat Turning Gray.
Retains the Juice in Meat
and Keeps it Tender.



THREE DIFFERENT KINDS MADE FOR MEATS:

"A" PRESERVALINE, for Pork and Liver Sausages, Sausage Meat, Chopped Meat, White Puddings, Tenderloins, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Birds, etc.
"B" PRESERVALINE, for Bolognas, Frankfurters, Summer and all kinds of Smoked Sausages.
"C" PRESERVALINE, for Curing and Preserving Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Bacon, Tongues, Beef of all kinds and Dry Salts Meats, and for Protecting Smoked, Dry Salted and Fresh Meats against Flies and Skippers.

FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.

MADE ONLY BY
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THE PRESERVALINE MANUFACTURING CO.

12 Cedar Street, New York.

 The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of
the Genuine Preservaline. TAKE NO OTHER.

183 Illinois Street, Chicago.

No. 779 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

 LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE.

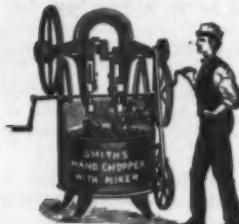
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Packinghouse and Canners' Machinery.

Special Machinery for Packinghouses, Oleo Oil and
Butterine Factories, Lard Refineries and Fertilizer Works.
Complete Outfits for Meat Canning and Beef Extract Factories.

Steam and Power Pumps.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



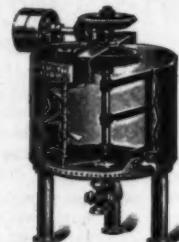
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HAND CHOPPER
IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



BUFFALO SPICE MILL

Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.



Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE H. A. BORN PACKER'S SUPPLY CO., of 60 Wabash avenue, Chicago, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois for \$10,000. The officers of the company are: H. A. Born, president; P. L. Serwe, vice-president; N. A. Helms, secretary and treasurer.

THE EMPIRE HYGIENIC ICE CO., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State announcing that half of its capital stock, which amounts to \$50,000, has been paid in. The directors of the company include Albert H. Ackerman, Jacob W. Erreger and Francis L. Manchester.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO., of Galveston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators, A. P. Norman, W. T. Pearson and C. P. Norman.

THE O. K. CATTLE CO., of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. Incorporators, L. D., H. H. and W. H. Cobb, all of Fort Worth.

FERTILIZER NOTES.

The fertilizer factory of Berger Bros., at Glendorn, Penn., was destroyed by fire last week. The factory will be rebuilt at once on the site of the one burned.

The food inspector of San Francisco recently seized a ton and a half of dried fruits from a local grocery store. The fruits were considered unfit for consumption, and were delivered to the fertilizing works in that city.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted in Washington on June 14.

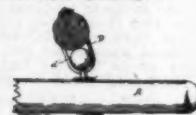
604,903.—LEATHER DRESSING MACHINE. Edward B. Parkhurst, Woburn, Mass., assignor to James T. Freeman and Henry F. Davis, same place. Filed Oct. 1, 1897. Serial No. 653,729. (No model.)

81,598. TOILET SOAP. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 24, 1898.



Essential feature.—A monogram of the letters, character, and abbreviation "J H & Co." the word "HOLLOWAY & CO." and a facsimile of the firm-signature, "JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO." Used since January, 1898.

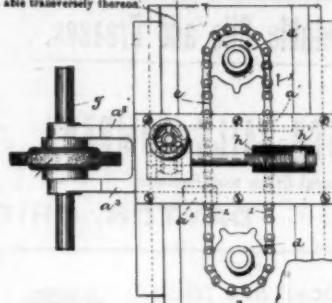
605,490. NECK-YOKE. George A. Linton, Toronto, Canada. Assignee of one-half to William Douglass, same place. Filed Sept. 2, 1897. Serial No. 650,541. (No model.)



Claim.—The combination with a neck-yoke, and a pole, of a ring arranged on the pole and provided with an upwardly-extending rearwardly-inclined stem formed integral with the ring, a solid ball arranged at the upper end of and formed integral with the stem and being of much greater diameter than the name, and a socket receiving the ball and provided at its back with a narrow slot not receiving the stem and extending downward from the top of the socket to the center of the bottom portion of the ball, said socket being provided at its top with a flange D secured to the lower face of the neck-yoke, substantially as described.

605,627. KNIFE-SHARPENING MECHANISM FOR LEATHER-SHAVING MACHINE. John Boyle, Peabody, Mass. Filed Mar. 11, 1897. Serial No. 651,904. (No model.)

Claim.—1. In a leather shaving machine, the combination of an endless chain provided with a lug or projection, horizontal sprocket-wheels engaged with said chain and dividing the same into two parallel straight reaches, means for rotating one of said wheels to drive the chain continuously in one direction, a carriage mounted to slide on guides and having two abutments on its underside located in the same horizontal plane, one of said abutments being arranged in operative relation to one reach of the chain, and the other being arranged in operative relation to the other reach of the chain, for the purposes specified, and a grinding-wheel mounted on said carriage and adjustable transversely theron.



2. In a leather-shaving machine, the combination of a carriage mounted to slide on guides and having two abutments located in the same horizontal plane on its underside, an endless chain provided with a lug or projection adapted to alternately engage the said abutments to reciprocate the carriage, means for driving said chain continuously in one direction, a slide mounted transversely of the carriage in suitable guides thereon, a grinding wheel carried by said slide, and means for adjusting said slide in its guides.

Trade-Marks.

31,028.—SOAP POWDERS. Joseph M. Woelfel and Robert F. Kineavy, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Aug. 14, 1897. Essential feature.—The letters and character "W & K," with a representation of the aurora borealis, showing a bank or mountain of snow or ice. Used since Jan. 1, 1897.

* The new Government contracts for supplies at Chickamauga were opened on the 15th inst. These contracts are only let for thirty days at a time.

TRADE NOTES.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently shipped L. T. Frisbie & Co., Hartford, Conn., a No. 2 screw fertilizer press; the Retail Butchers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio, a No. 1 screw fertilizer press, and James Chalmers' Sons, Williamsburg, N. Y., a press for gelatine.

The Acme Box Company, of 306 South Clinton street, Chicago, are making a specialty of manufacturing the various kinds of boxes used in packinghouses and sausage factories. The firm has recently moved to its present address, as it had to have enlarged space in order to keep up with its increasing trade.

In connection with the news that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. purpose building an extensive addition to their plant in Kansas City, as already told in this paper, comes the statement that this enterprising company will put a brand of hams on the market to be known as "Dewey Hams."

The Standard Paint Company, of 81-83 John street, New York, are sending out to their favorite friends a nail file in a handsome case. The large demand for this handy article has already exceeded their anticipations, and two large duplicate orders have already been placed for the same. Mr. F. F. Van de Water, in charge of their advertising department, always has an eye out for something new and useful, and his latest gift to the patrons of the Standard Paint Company shows the usual brightness of the concern in being up-to-date in every respect.

* Mr. J. S. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong Packing Co., of Dallas, Texas, visited Washington, D. C., last week to arrange with the Government for supplying the army with beef.

DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.

The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

NOT AFFECTION BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.

An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet

will be sent Free of Charge.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N.J.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

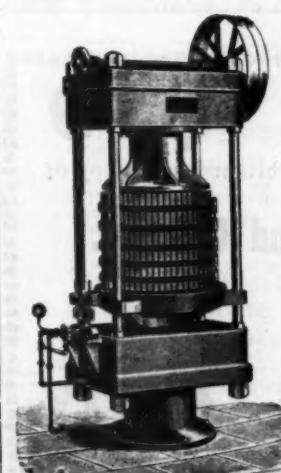
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THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.



Doors swing open to remove crackling.

Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
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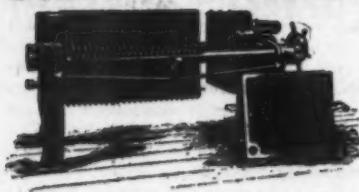
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Filtration and Clarification of Animal
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DOES YOUR Roof Leak?

How to Prolong the Life of an Old Roof.

If an old leaky, tin, iron or steel roof, paint it with Allen's Anti-Rust Japan. One Coat is enough; no skill required; costs little.

The name describes it; proof against water, time, climate, and fumes of every description. Stops leaks, and prolongs the life of an old roof.

If you want the evidence write us.

To be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

This Anti-Rust Japan is also of highest value in protecting Metal Pipes, Smoke Stacks, Boiler Fronts and all Metal Work from rusting.

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Canned Goods

Barrelled Tongues, Oleo Oil, Pork and Beef Products of all kinds, Cotton-seed Oil and Products, Lard, Etc.

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18, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street,
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AND PROVISION BROKER.

Twenty years practical knowledge of the American Provision Trade in Great Britain, and in close touch with all Buyers. Open to represent a first-class American Packing-house catering for English business. Copies of testimonials at the publication offices of this journal. References required.

To Advertisers.

Do you want your share of the business in the

Meat and Provision Trades
during the coming year? Do you want to reach the

Packinghouses, Meat Markets, Oil Mills,
Rendering and Fertilizer Works,

Soap Works, and the like, or are you rich enough already?

The way to get your share is to ask for it. The way to ask for it is to print your advertisement where the people you want to reach will be sure to see and read it. A good trade journal is the best of all mediums.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

is the best trade journal. It is read by its subscribers, because it is of real help to them in their business and carries weight with them. The advertising columns are read with interest. Our readers depend upon same not only for information as to how to buy, handle and sell their goods, but where to buy them.

The best place to print an ad is where the people you want to reach will look for it.

Send for a copy of

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

New York: 284-286 Pearl St.
Chicago: Rialto Building.

LEITER DEAL COLLAPSES.

Joseph Leiter's great wheat deal has collapsed. Profits estimated at one time as high as \$7,000,000, and by George B. French at the close of the May deal at \$4,500,000, have dwindled into a loss variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, but which will probably not exceed \$1,000,000. When the May deal closed Leiter had an enormous line of cash wheat to liquidate, and as prices began to tumble he attempted to bolster them by supporting the futures, buying September at Chicago and July at Minneapolis and Duluth. His purchases in the Northwest caused his heaviest losses. The immediate cause of the trouble was his inability to put up more margins.

The story of the Leiter wheat deal is as follows: First wheat bought April 2, 1897, at 70c.; lowest price paid for any wheat in the deal, 64 1/4c., June 18, 1897; price advanced to \$1.85, May 10, 1898; largest interest at any one time, 35,000,000 bushels; largest amount of cash wheat owned, 14,000,000 bushels; total wheat exported and sold, 30,000,000 bushels; largest profit on any one account, 85c. per bushel; total estimated profit on May 31, \$4,500,000; collapse of the deal, June 13, 1898. This has been the largest deal in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade. Leiter's great mistake lay, perhaps, in his allowing prices to get too high early in the proceedings. A fact which speaks volumes for the way in which the deal was carried on is—it is impossible to find any one who does not express deep regret at the unfortunate ending of the deal. The pluck and wisdom displayed by Mr. Leiter throughout has challenged the admiration of men everywhere. P. D. Armour is especially outspoken in his regret. The fact that the wheat held by Mr. Leiter is not to be dumped on the market, but is to be placed in the hands of trustees for disposal, will stop any serious break in the market, and Mr. Armour predicts that within a week wheat will sell at 90c. or \$1.

Other famous big deals on the Chicago Board of Trade were those of John Cudahy, Hutchinson, Harper and Armour. John Cudahy attempted to corner September lard in 1893, but disaster overcame him on Aug. 1 of that year, and he had to give his notes for \$6,000,000, extending over a period of five years, every one of which has been taken up, the last one ahead of time.

The Hutchinson wheat deal of September, 1888, was comparatively small, his interest never exceeding 5,000,000 bushels. The remarkable part of the deal was that he raised the price of wheat from 89 1/4c. to \$2.

The Harper wheat deal collapsed on June 14, 1887, carrying down with it some thirty Board of Trade firms, breaking the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, and landing the president of that institution in the penitentiary for a long term. Harper had only succeeded in putting the price up to 94 1/4c.

The successful Armour wheat deal of 1882 involved about 18,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 3,000,000 bushels were of cash and 15,000,000 were for future delivery.

A remarkable feature of Leiter's collapse is that not a brokerage firm went under, nor is it believed that any failure will result. Never before has such an incident occurred without the failure of one or more commission firms.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

A valuable receipt for keeping all kinds of fresh sausage from souring and getting mouldy and slimy will be sent free of charge to any one addressing B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.***

An ordinance has been passed at Los Angeles, Cal., making it a misdemeanor to slaughter maimed or diseased animals for food, and prohibiting the sale of diseased, immature, tainted and unwholesome meats.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per ton.	per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	13.9	\$0.10	
Canned meats....	22/6	25	28	
Bacon.....	22/6	25	28	
Lard, tcs.....	20/	25/	24	
Lard (sm. pkgs.).....	27/6	30/	31	
Butter.....	35/	35/	2 M.	
Tallow.....	20/	22/6	1.15	
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	4/6	5/	28	
Beef, per tc.....	4/6	5/	28	
Pork, per bbl.....	3/6	3/9	4.00 M.	

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth time, 3/ a 3 1/4d. Cork for orders, 3/3d a 3 1/4d. Market dull.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beefes.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,055	3	1,994	34,255	10,050
Sixtieth St.....	2,631	113	9,476	5,937	395
Fortieth St.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,660
Hoboken.....	2,777	41	42	3,473	.....
Lehigh Val. R.R. 1,843	.....	.....	211	118	4,315
Scattering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,306	157	11,725	43,783	32,420
Totals last week.	11,934	142	12,581	33,710	26,795

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep.	Quart.
Eastmans Company.....	.....	.....	1,660
Nelson Morris.....	.....	.....	2,640
Swift and Company.....	.....	.....	1,492
J. Shamborg & Son.....	1,095	1,071	.....
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger.....	835	.....	2,420
Gordon & Ironsides.....	210	.....	.....
J. Lumness.....	209	.....	.....
Hill & Sons.....	860	.....	.....
Eppstein & Sanders.....	127	.....	.....
Pritchard, Moore & Co.....	177	.....	.....
Brown, Snell & Co.....	126	.....	.....
G. F. Lough & Co.....	34	35	.....
Total shipments.....	3,163	1,106	8,212
Total shipments last week.....	3,637	1,416	9,458
Boston " this week.....	2,146	1,900	9,984
Baltimore ".....	825	.....	1,437
Philadelphia ".....	300	.....	1,118
Newport News.....	348	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	362	.....	.....
Montreal.....	2,855	940	.....
To London.....	2,057	.....	2,420
To Liverpool.....	7,627	2,371	18,331
To Glasgow.....	1,998	940	.....
To Bristol.....	561	.....	.....
To Manchester.....	334	.....	.....
To Newcastle.....	126	.....	.....
To Hull.....	250	.....	.....
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	34	35	.....
Totals to all ports.....	9,067	3,846	20,751
" " last week.....	9,353	4,137	25,359

	Good to choice native steers.....	4 80 a 5 05
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 60 a 4 75	
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 65	
Steers and Oxen.....	2 75 a 4 50	
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 4 00	
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 00 a 5 15	

LIVE CALVES.

The fairly large receipts of calves is the prime vealies bringing 5 1/4c. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb..... 5 1/4c a 5 1/4c

" " common to good, per lb..... 5 1/4c a 5 1/4c

Live Calves, Modac..... 3 a 3 1/2c

Live CALVES.

The demand for hogs still continues very slow, and prices have remained steady, receipts being very light. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) extreme..... a 4 20

Hogs, heavy..... a 4 30 a 4 18

Hogs, light to medium..... a 4 10 a 4 20

Pigs..... a 4 60 a 4 70

Roughs..... a 3 30 a 3 40

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs—Market opened 10@15c. higher and active; now weak to 5c. lower than opening. Light hogs, \$3.75@\$4; mixed packers, \$3.85@\$4.10; heavy shipping grades, \$3.85@\$4.10; rough packing grades, \$3.85@\$3.95. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 16,800; shippers, 3,500; left over, 3,500; estimated receipts for to-morrow, 18,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs opened 5c. higher; closed easier,

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs, 22 cars on sale. Market strong: Yorkers, light to good, \$4.05@\$4.15; mixed, \$4.15; mediums, \$4.17 1/2@\$4.20; choice heavy, \$4.20@\$4.22 1/2; pigs, \$3.85@\$4; roughs, \$3.50@\$3.70.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; best heavy weights, \$4.10@ \$4.15; best Yorkers and mediums, \$4.05@ \$4.10; light and fair Yorkers, \$3.95@\$4; pigs, \$3.75@\$3.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs strong at \$3.90@\$4.05.

PEORIA.

Hogs—Market 10@15c. higher; light hogs, \$3.75@\$3.90; mixed, \$3.75@\$4; heavy, \$3.75@\$4.05; rough, \$3.50@\$3.70.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5@10c. higher; Yorkers, \$3.75@\$3.85; packers, \$3.80@\$4; butchers, \$3.90@\$4.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Demand continues very light, with large receipts; the prices on full clips are lower. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb..... 6 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " " Southern, medium, per lb..... 6 a 7
" yearlings, fall-clipped..... 5 a 5 40
Live sheep, fall-clipped..... 4 1/2 a 4 45
" " common to med um..... 3 1/2 a 4 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Market dull and unchanged. Fowls are working out slowly at 9c. and old roosters range from 5@5 1/2c., though latter figure is extreme. Spring chickens are selling generally at 13c. for small Southern, with Westerns ranging from 13@16c., only a few choice heavy bringing 17c. Turkeys, ducks and geese dull at former low prices. Pigeons weak. We quote:

Spring chickens, near-by, Western, per lb..... 13 a 17
" Southern..... 12 a 18
Fowls, per lb..... 5 a 9
Roosters, per lb..... 5 a 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb..... 8 a 8 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair..... 50 a 60
" Southern and Southwestern, pair..... 50 a 50
Geese, Western, per pair..... 85 a 115
" Southern and Southwestern, pair..... 85 a 85
Pigeons, prime, old, per pair..... 40
" young or weak fowls, per pair..... 30 a 35

DRESSED BEEF.

The market has been slow and draggy. Common stock still scarce and in demand. Heavy Western a shade lower. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy..... 7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" light..... 7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Native..... 6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy..... 7 a 7 1/2
" " light..... 7 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Western..... 8 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas..... 6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice Heifers..... 6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Heifers..... 6 1/2 a 7
Choice Cows..... 6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Cows..... 6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice Oxen and Stags..... 6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Oxen and Stags..... 6 1/2 a 7
Fleshy Bologna Bulls..... 6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Bologna Cow beef, boned..... 6 1/2 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand for calves has been fair this week, but prices were forced down on account of the abundance on hand. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime..... 8 1/2 a 10
" common to good..... 8 a 9 1/2
" Country dressed, prime..... 8 a 9
" fair to good..... 7 1/2 a 8
" common to fair..... 7 a 7

Buttermilks..... a 6

DRESSED HOGS.

The market is still very dull with a light supply. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Hogs, heavy..... 5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs..... 5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs..... 5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs..... 5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Pigs..... a 6
Country dressed..... 4 a 6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has remained steady this week, trade being very dull. Good to choice lambs being easier. We quote:

Good to choice lambs, winter	9 a 10
Common to medium lambs, winter	8 a 9
Good to prime sheep	8 a 9
Common to medium	7 a 8
Spring lambs, city-dressed, per lb. (heads and feet off), 10 1/2 a 13	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,157 packages; previous six days, 3,480 packages. Arrivals are quite liberal and the demand for fowls is decidedly dull. Fresh turkeys very dull. Philadelphia spring chickens are dull and lower, but desirable lots of Western are meeting a fair demand. Choice selections may bring a slight premium, but our figures are full high for straight lots. Long Island and Eastern spring ducks more plenty, dull and weak. We quote:

Turkeys, Western, per lb.	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., choice, per lb.	21 a 25
" poor to fair	18 a 17
Broilers, Western, dry-picked, 3 1/2-4 lbs. to pair, prime, lb.	19 a 17
" scalded, prime per lb	17 a 16
" 3 lbs. and under, 14 a 16	
Powis, State and Penn., good to prime	10 a 9
" Western, prime, dry-p., choice	9 1/2 a 9
" scalded, prime	8 1/2 a 8
Southwestern, dry-p., prime	8 1/2 a 8
Old Cock, Western	5 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.	12 a 12 1/2
" Long Island, spring, per lb.	12 a 12 1/2
" Western, fair to good	8 a 7
Cieese, Western, fair to good	5 a 7
Squabs, choice, large, white, per dos.	2 2 50
" small and poor, per dos	1 50 a 1 75

PROVISIONS.

There has been a fair demand for provisions this week, owing to the hot weather, and higher prices are looked for. Pickled bellies a shade lower. We quote:

(JOBING TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average	9 a 9 1/2
" 12 to 14 "	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" heavy	8 a 8
California hams, smoked, light	6 1/2 a 7
" " " heavy	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	9 1/2 a 10
" (rib lbs.)	9 a 9 1/2
Dried beef cuts	
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	15 a 15 1/2
" " " shoulders	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	7 a 7
" " " heavy	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City	7 a 8 1/2
" " " Western	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Pickled ox tongue, per bbl.	23 50 a 24 50
Beef rounds, in sets	23 50 a 24 00

FISH.

Cod, heads off	a 6
" heads on	a 4
Halibut, White	10 a 12
" Grey	a 8
Striped bass	8 a 12
Bluefish, live	2 a 4
Kels, skinned	5 a 10
" skin on	2 a 5
White perch	a 4
Flounders	3 a 4
Salmon, Western	a 4
" Eastern	13 a 16
Smerits, Kauueobe	a 4
" Scotia, frozen	
Lobsters, large	12 a 14
" medium	8 a 8
Herrings	1 a 2
Red snappers	a 2
Mac-kerel Spanish, live	8 a 12 1/2
" fresh	18 a 18
Shad, backs	20 a 12
Shad, roes	20 a 30
Scallops	50 a 75
Soft crabs	2 a 2
Porgies	2 a 3
Weakfish	2 a 3
Sea bass	8 a 10
White fish	a 2
Pompano	a 4
Haddock	a 4
King fish, live	20 a 20
" frozen	a 2
Cicones	a 2
Prawn	a 2
Sea trout	a 2
Sheepshead	10 a 15

GAME.

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 63,309 packages; previous six days, 63,320 packages. The legitimate wants of the trade are only moderate,

but there is more or less speculative buying, and with receipts running quite moderate for the season of the year, the market maintains a firm tone. Extra creamery is selling chiefly at 17 1/2 c., and regular jobbers do not have difficulty in supplying their wants at that, but for long lines of especially attractive goods for storage a fraction more is occasionally obtained. As a rule, a little conservative feeling prevails throughout the trade. Receipts are running fully 10,000 to 12,000 packages short of last year, but this is largely offset by the absence of export demand, and there is rather more butter in storage than at this time last year. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extra, per lb	a 17 1/2
" firsts	16 1/2 a 17
" seconds	15 1/2 a 16
" thirds	14 a 15
" State extras	17 a 16
" firsts	16 1/2 a 16
" thirds to seconds	14 a 16
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	16 1/2 a 16
" Welsh tubs, fancy	16 a 16
" tubs, thirds to seconds	12 1/2 a 14 1/2
Western imitation creamery, extras	14 1/2 a 15
" firsts	13 a 13 1/2
" seconds	12 a 12 1/2
" factory, extras	13 a 12 1/2
" firsts	12 a 12 1/2
" seconds	12 a 12 1/2
" lower grades	11 a 12

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 31,781 boxes; previous six days, 29,042 boxes. The relatively high country cost makes receivers unwilling to engage the stock to arrive on the basis of present values. Home buyers are giving some attention to large sizes, but small cheese claim most of that interest. There is a moderate inquiry for very choice small light skins, but other grades, and all sorts of what are classed as part skins, are dull and values not well settled. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large colored, fancy	a 7 1/2
" large, colored, choice	7 a 7 1/2
" large, dead white, fancy	7 a 7 1/2
" large, yellow, white, choice	6 1/2 a 7
" large, good to prime	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" large, common to fair	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
" small, colored, fancy	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" small, white	7 a 7 1/2
" small, good to prime	6 a 6 1/2
" common to fair	6 a 6 1/2
light skins, small, choice	a 6
part skins, small choice	5 1/2 a 6
large choice	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
good to prime	4 a 4 1/2
common to fair	3 a 3 1/2
full skins	2 a 2 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 56,035 cases; previous six days, 77,067 cases. Demand from dealers is confined pretty closely to the finest goods, and the quality of stock arriving is irregular and largely unsatisfactory. Many lots, even from best selections, are put out on sample only to be rejected, and the quantity of stock which is fine enough to satisfy fastidious buyers is not sufficient to cause weakness in this quality, although ample for all needs. There is still a liberal supply of defective stock arriving, for which the outlet is extremely small, and for such values are weak and uncertain, and have to go low enough to compete with seconds. Fine dirties hold firm, and a few of unusually choice quality showing no important loss exceed quotations 5@ 10c. per case. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz	12 1/2 a 13
" Avg. lot, per doz	12 1/2 a 12 1/2
Western, selected, for storage, at mark	a 12
" Northerly section, firsts	12 1/2 a 12 1/2
" Southerly section, firsts	a 12

Southern and Kentucky, fair grade, per doz. 11 1/2 a 11 1/2

Southwestern fair grade, per 30-do. case 2 50 a 2 90

Dirty, per 30-do. case 2 5 a 2 6 1/2

Cracks, 1 75 a 2 25

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 30c a pair
" Beef	2 to 2 1/2c. a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2 to 3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 to 14c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

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Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton	a 260
60 " " "	a 50
41 " flat " "	\$30 a 34
90 " thigh " "	a 90
70 to 80 lbs. thigh "	70 a 80

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/2 a 2 1/2
" fresh and heavy	3 1/2 a 4
Shop bones (per cwt.)	30 a 50

GREEN CALF SKINS.

There is no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. We quote:

No. 1 Skins	17
No. 2 Skins	15
Buttermilk Skins	
Cut Buttermilk Skins	
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2.35
Heavy No. 3 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.10
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	2.05
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
Cut Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.30
Branded Kips	1.10
Branded Skins, per lb	9

SALT SKINS.

Sheepskins, native	a
Spring Lambskins, native	60 a 67 1/2
Shearlings	30 a 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	60
" medium, per bundle	50
" narrow,	28
" domestic,	40
Hog, American, ice, per lb.	10
" bbls, per lb.	12
" kg, per lb.	12
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	14
" " " Chicago	13
" " " per lb	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
" " " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	8 7
" " " Chicago	8 6
" " " per lb	4 a 5
" " " middles, per set (57/60 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y.	48
" " " " " Chic.	47
" " " per lb.	7 a 8
" " " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5
" " " No. 2's	2 a 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending June 17:

Pure refined lards for Europe	6 55 a 6 40
" South America	7 00
" Brazil (kgs)	8 00
Compounds—Domestic	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Export	4 75
Prime Western lards	6 25 a 6 10
" City lards	5 1/2 a 5 60
" lard stearine	a 7
" oleo	6 a 5 50

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing. Black	9 a 10
" White	17 a 18 1/2
" Red	15 a 16
" Red Zanzibar	15 a 18
" Shot	10
Allspice	9 a 11
Coriander	3 a 5
Cloves	12 a 16
Mace	45 a 50
Nutmegs, 110s	48 a 50
Ginger, Jamaica	18 a 20
" African	7 a 10
Sage Leaf	7 a 9
" Bubbled	10
Marjoram	25 a 28

SALTPETRE.

No quotations.

Financial Review.

Thursday, June 16.

Facts and speculation divorced themselves this week. Nearly all the week's incidents were of a most gratifying character and yet the stock market was almost wholly under professional control, with efforts directed, with a fair measure of success, toward bringing about a decline in values. The only important domestic event of a nature to be called seriously unfavorable was the breakdown of the Leiter wheat deal and the virtual, though not actual assignment of the young Chicago speculator, whose fame has been ringing through the land as a successful bull manipulator of wheat, to his wealthy father. But even this event, with the preceding and subsequent crash in wheat, is not without some advantages to the general situation.

As this feature has had more direct bearing on the selling of stocks, it may be treated first, though somewhat out of chronological sequence. Last week there began to be quiet talk in grain circles of how the Leiter wheat deal might end. The price was falling steadily and the crop report of the Government promised an unprecedented yield of wheat. On Monday Mr. Leiter was compelled to seek the financial assistance of his father, but by so doing his contracts were placed under the trusteeship of the largest banks interested, to be liquidated in a leisurely and orderly manner. Mr. Philip D. Armour took his cash wheat and all the interests involved were kept from possibly wasteful litigation. All the arrangements have been completed satisfactorily and the attachments secured here at the East against Mr. Leiter's property (principally grain in transit) have been or will be vacated. We are assured by prominent bankers here who have connection with the matter that none of the banks dealing with Mr. Leiter will suffer loss and that there is a strong probability that the elder merchant will be able to close the deal with only moderate loss to himself.

As regards the bearing of this incident on securities values, it should be remembered that the collapse has removed something which has been regarded as a menace to the stock market for some time. The lower prices for wheat have at once increased the demand for export and foreign dealers are agreed that the European requirements will necessitate a continued large consumption of the American product. Consequently any falling off in the grain movement on the railways can only be temporary. The price of wheat shows an improvement of several cents over that of a year ago, while the percentage of advance, in corn and oats is much larger. In connection with this, brief reference may be made to the Government crop report of condition on June 1, one of the bull items of the week as regards securities. That report showed an average condition of winter wheat of 90.8 per cent., on an acreage planted of 26,200,000 acres, against 78.5 per cent. on 25,002,000 acres on June 1, 1897; of spring wheat, 100.9 per cent., on an area of 16,800,000 acres, against 89.6 per cent. on 14,463,000 acres in 1897. The prospect of the crop as a whole is unprecedented and conservative experts calculate that the crop figures out fully 25,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1891, which was 611,780,000 bushels. The average farm value in 1891 was estimated at 83.9 cents a bushel; last year it was 80.8 cents and, unless unforeseen elements of depression enter into the problem, the price for the coming crop should exceed even the price in 1891. There is, taking all the crops together, no reason for doubting another year of great agricultural prosperity. Although corn is delayed by wet weather, it is not yet too late to regain all that has been lost. If a smaller crop results, the loss will be compensated for by a higher price, judging from the rise which has taken place coincidently with the recent accounts of damage to the coarser grains.

In the financial world, strictly speaking, the principal events were the enactment of the War Revenue law and the offering of \$200,000,000 10-20 year 3 per cent. bonds at popular subscription at par by the Treasury Department. The law assures ample means to the Government for carrying on the war with Spain. The provision for the coinage of \$1,500,000 worth of silver into standard dollars last year is radically different from the orig-

inal proposition to coin a much larger amount and at once issue certificates against the seigniorage. The provision as adopted has a minimum of harmfulness; it actually accomplishes some good as, in case the silver dollars can be paid out for Treasury notes, the latter may be canceled, thereby reducing the amount of demand notes outstanding redeemable in gold. The continuing power granted to the Treasury to issue sort of exchequer notes to an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000 adds a facility to the power of the Treasury which, in skilful hands, can, in an emergency, be used to affect the money market and hence regulate the foreign exchanges should they threaten the Treasury with a gold drain. The new war bonds have already been twice underwritten by large banking syndicates; the bonds are actually at a premium before they are issued (as we write 102% is bid) and the only question now is the extent of the over-subscription to the offering. The terms of payment and other conditions guarantee the money market against any derangement as a consequence of this large borrowing. The Revenue bill and the loan are fresh assurances of the integrity of the Nation's currency.

To complete the list of the favorable developments of the week we must refer to the unprecedented favorable foreign trade balance of the country in May. The excess of merchandise exports over imports last month was \$56,980,359, against an excess of imports in May, 1897, of \$1,486,871. But this year we collected part of our credit in gold; last year we exported gold. Allowing for the movements of bullion as well as of merchandise, the May favorable balance was \$47,005,997, against one of \$11,550,978 in 1897. Taking the total movements for the first eleven months of the fiscal year we find a net credit in 1898 of \$515,545,900, against \$295,890,305 in 1897. A most liberal allowance of the indebtedness to Europe on account of foreign freights, insurance, under-valuations of imports, profits on foreign capital invested here in manufacturing, dividends and interest on American securities owned abroad, etc., would not exceed \$200,000,000, so that the fiscal year is bound to close on June 30 with a clear credit balance to this country of \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000. It is with difficulty that the foreign exchanges are manipulated through borrowing on sterling bills so as to prevent gold imports, and some experienced bankers look for a very early resumption of the gold influx in the autumn.

All the foregoing favorable considerations were temporarily ignored in the week's stock market. Selling of the Granger stocks, based on advance information of the collapse of the Leiter wheat deal, checked the buoyancy which developed at the close of the week last reviewed in this column and at the same time the bear campaign against Sugar Refining was continued with vigor. The appearance of yellow fever cases in a small town in Mississippi had a pronounced effect for the bad on stocks of the Southern railroads. This development was regarded seriously, not so much for itself, as because it drew attention to the possibility of the disease appearing at New Orleans, Mobile and other large centers of population. The South had an unusually mild winter, in common with most other sections of the country, and it is feared that the germs from last Summer's visitations may not have been entirely destroyed. An early appearance of isolated cases of the plague may, however, by redoubling quarantine and sanitary care elsewhere, prevent any unfortunate epidemic this season.

The break in Sugar Refining came to an end with the overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Persons well versed in the sugar industry assert that the possible extent of Hawaiian competition in refined sugar has been highly exaggerated in the popular mind. The coming competition of the Arbuckles is also decried on account of the large business available to all the refiners this summer. People's Gas, of Chicago, a recent speculative favorite, has declined materially on rumors of disagreement between the company and a natural gas competitor with which it has hitherto been working in harmony. American Tobacco has been exceptionally strong on a conviction in the trade that the various companies engaged in the tobacco and cigarette industry would reach an agreement

to regulate competition—a step all the more needful to be taken since the impost of heavier taxes by the War Revenue bill. There has been a rising tendency in Baltimore & Ohio and C. C. & St. Louis stocks, owing to unofficial but positive assertions that the relations of these two companies and of the Chesapeake & Ohio would be found to be decidedly more intimate after the Baltimore & Ohio reorganization was effected. As soon as this financial undertaking shall have been carried through, good authority says that Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates have a plan for the rehabilitation of the bituminous coal industry which will be put into effect.

Wall Street is satisfied with the progress of the war with Spain, but it has some anxiety lest the situation be disturbed by some measure of foreign intervention. Technical speculative conditions, however, have in the main been responsible for the irregular movements of values. Large interests were able to distribute at a profit important amounts of speculatively-held stocks and have been seeking to shake them out of the hands of the new buyers and regain them at a lower level. The best opinion of the Street, however, is that this bear campaign will not be prolonged, because of its obvious insincerity. The substantial investment holdings of securities remain undisturbed and are not likely to come on the market unless there should be an unfortunate change in conditions.

Last Saturday's bank statement was unexpectedly favorable. Not only was there a large increase in cash and in surplus revenue, but loans were expanded liberally, although part of the increase in this item was due to hypothecation of sterling exchange bills. Money on call has ruled at 1 1/4 per cent., with exceptions at 1 1/2 per cent. A trifling increase in the firmness for time money is to be noted and the financing of the Government loan should temporarily stiffen rates a little. Quotations closed at 2 per cent. for sixty days, the same as last week; four to five months 3 per cent. against 2 1/2 per cent. last week, and six months, 3 1/2 per cent., against 3 1/2 per cent. a week ago. In London call money ruled easy at 1 1/2 per cent., no change, and discounts were virtually unchanged at 1 7-16 @ 1 1/2 per cent.

The British securities markets were sustained by easy money, but the Ascot races interrupted speculation. Consols are a shade higher at 111 7-16. In Paris the movement of securities was irregular. French rents ruled at 103.25 @ 103.12 1/2 @ 103.30 and closed ex-interest at 102.55 @ 102.00 francs. Spanish 4s were sustained by vague hope of European intervention; after rising to 34 1/2, they closed at 33 1/2, the same as a week ago. The premium on gold at Madrid, however, rose from 80 a week ago to 86 at the end.

The foreign exchanges have been decidedly weak on the increase of bills drawn against purchases of American securities and of wheat. Actual rates closed at 4.83 1/4 @ 4.84 and 4.85 1/4 @ 4.85 1/2, respectively for long and short sterling, against 4.84 1/4 @ 4.85 and 4.86 1/4 @ 4.86 1/2.

The market on Friday was extremely irregular, with sharp advances in American Tobacco, U. S. Rubber stock and a few minor issues. Sugar Refining was very unsettled and the railroad list general closed somewhat lower on very favorable crop report and fresh break in wheat.

The range of prices of the more important stocks for the week ending June 16, was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous
Amer. Malting ..	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Do., pfd.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	77
Am. Cotton Oil.	21 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Do., pfd.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	75
Am. Spirits	15	15 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
Do., pfd.	39	39	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. Sugar Ref.	140	142 1/2	130 1/2	133 1/2	137 1/2
Do., pfd.	115	115	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Am. Tobacco	112	114 1/2	110	114	113 1/2
Atchison, pfd.	33 1/2	34 1/2	32	32 1/2	33 1/2
C. B. & Q.	100 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	101 1/2	102	98 1/2	99 1/2	100
C. R. I. & P.	107	107	104 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Erie, 1st pfd.	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	36	37 1/2
General Elec.	37	39 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Louis. & Nash.	52 1/2	54	51 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2
Missouri Pac.	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	35	35
Manhattan Ry.	104 1/2	106 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2
Met. St. Ry.	155	162 1/2	158 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
National Lead.	35	36	35	34	35
N. Y. Central....	116 1/2	117 1/2	115	115 1/2	116
Northern Pac.	30	30 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Do., pfd.	70 1/2	70 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
People's Gas	101 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2
Reading	19 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Do., 1st pfd.	47 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Do., 2d pfd.	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Union Pac.	23 1/2	23	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Do., pfd.	60 1/2	61 1/2	58	59	61
U. S. Leather	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7 1/2
Do., pfd.	66	66 1/2	63 1/2	64	66
Western Union	91 1/2	92 1/2	91	91 1/2	91 1/2

*Ex. dividend.

Wide-awake Retailer

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

WAS ONCE WASTE.

There have been some radical changes going on in the sale of dressed beef at wholesale in this city of late which has rarely if ever occurred before in the memory of old butchers. The prime cuts of beef have been selling down to the level of the price of carcasses, while the coarse meat has been selling relatively as high. There has been little or no demand for the prime cuts, while coarse meats have been in great demand. Dealers always figure to get 2 cents and over per pound more for prime beef than the price carcasses sold at, while the coarse cuts sold about the same price under.

In consultation with some of the dealers with reference to the causes which have led up to these conditions, none seemed to be able to account for the fact. Some advanced the idea that just at this season prime beef sold low, but never as at present. One salesman, growing a little susceptible, stated that the conditions at present showed how the thread of events were following each other. That the people at the present time were not very prosperous and that very little money was in circulation among them, for, when trade and work are plentiful they indulge themselves and buy nothing but the best cuts of meats, and when the funds are low they buy the cheaper cuts. As further proof of the times, he stated that the demand all season for the small offal of a carcass, such as livers, hearts, tails, etc., was unprecedented and prices for these articles were higher than ever before. Not many years ago most of these articles were given away free with a carcass of beef. He also thought that the time had arrived in this country when people would appreciate the value of a piece of meat, as they do in the older countries. We have been extravagant and wasteful, as we have been accustomed to getting things cheap. Hence we use nothing but the best. In fact, we never knew the value of the cheap parts or what good eating they made. We have now learned that a good substantial meal can be made of these at a comparatively small cost.

FIGHTING THE ICE TRUST INTEREST.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago held its regular meeting at Jefferson Hall, 66 Adams street, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, with Mr. J. A. Johnson, president, in the chair. The main subject before the meeting was the action of the ice trust in raising the price of ice from \$2.50 a ton to \$3.50. The Knickerbocker Ice Company, as mentioned in these columns some months ago, has succeeded in forming the large majority of ice dealers in Chicago into a trust. On the formation of the trust, all contracts that had been made were broken in the most arbitrary manner, and the price raised to \$3 a ton. On June 1 the price was again raised to \$3.50. It appears there are still a few independent companies in the field, who control about 50,000 tons of ice. A committee of three was appointed to try and get these independent companies to supply members of the association with ice at a reasonable price and also to see if anything else could be

done that would in any way bring the trust to time. The butchers of Chicago are very much in earnest about this matter, and are determined to use every endeavor to remedy the evils of the ice trust.

Other matters coming before the meeting included a statement of the status of the legal proceedings at present under way against the department stores of the city for selling groceries and meats without taking out license as required by the ordinances of the city, and a report of the committee in charge of the annual picnic of the association to be held at Laurelwood Park, near Chicago, on August 4.

HORSEY HOG.

The facts below are horrible to think of, yet they are too true. You are lucky not to live out in Fostoria, Ohio. That is, if you eat ham, pork chops, bologna or any of the side pieces of a Fostoria swine. The other day the trustees of Louden township made the nauseating discovery that hogs were being fattened for the market on the carcasses of dead horses—horses that died from disease, etc., and whose decaying bodies, reeking in filth, lay rotting in the woods. The township trustees slipped quietly over into a patch of woods three miles out to the east of the city and found in the damp woods from 50 to 75 dead horses in every stage of decay, from the three-day-old puffed frame to the partly cleaned bleaching bones. About this putrid mass the hogs squealed, rooted and fought in high carnival over the abhorrent feast. So violent was the scramble for the nasty flesh that one of the hogs had been ruthlessly rooted over and lay dead among the stinking horses with its own hams eaten off. Hanna Cover owns the woods, and Abner Cover owns those hogs; that is, he owns those that have not already been killed and sold for human food. What a good many people are interested in now is, have they been eating "horsey hog" in their picnic sandwiches or otherwise? The hog is a hog, and would possibly be a better scavenger for human health than healthy for human food. If the United States Government or the individual State Governments would pay more attention to the diet of the hog before slaughter, there would be less need for anxiety and expensive inspection afterwards. A sound diet produces a sound body. The condition of the human system is but the sum of its combined bills of fare during life.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

The mutton market is very good. Any stuff goes.

Dressed beef is very dull, and very quiet this week. It looks like there are no Spaniards to blow it up, and that all the eaters have gone away.

The boss butchers of Butte, Mont., have had the effect of making the people there pay better prices for their meat. Our informant there says: "They have the biggest monopoly in the county and run business about as they please. The large retailers are on an equal plane with the wholesalers. Dictate prices, sell meat to whom they please and conduct the business just to suit themselves."

CITY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Armour, of the Armour Packing Co., is in Kansas City and on a visit to the West.

John Hickey, who was weigher at the West Harlem market of the Armour Packing Co., is now promoted to salesman at the same market. Mr. Hickey is quick and well liked, so he should be a bright salesman.

G. J. Osborne, who was, until recently, at their West 39th street place, has been transferred by Swift and Company to their new East Side slaughter house at 1st avenue, between 44th and 45th streets, where he is sales manager.

David Levy has ceased slaughtering at West 40th street and 11th avenue. He quit a week ago last Friday, and has gone out of the business of slaughtering entirely. We understand that he has accepted a lucrative position as salesman for Swift and Company.

Mr. J. A. Lord has been promoted to be the manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s New London, Conn., branch. He was previously associated with the Newark, N. J., branch.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. will open their Cleveland, Ohio, branch on next Monday, 20th inst. Mr. W. B. Fox, previously the manager of their New London, Conn., branch, will be the manager of this new and important branch.

The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending June 15 condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 3,200 lb; veal, 1,650 lb; sheep, 100 lb; hogs, 7,673 lb; 27 barrels poultry (5,425 lb); 14 calves, (1,218 lb.)

Mr. I. Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Co., at 44th street and 1st avenue, has just returned from Washington where, we infer, he was "connuddling mit the government" on the meat question. He looks rosy and healthy, with a smile which seemed to say, "Hot Springs and good business news," though he didn't say so.

Mr. Arthur Bloch is now a temporary fixture at his Saratoga market, where he will remain practically all the time from now until the summer season is over late out in September. When your customer leaves the city, it is good business sense to pursue the funds he carries.

Mr. Doolittle has been doing so much as manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s Philadelphia branch that he has been rewarded by being promoted to a general position in the New York office, where he can do more. Mr. D. Moag, who was previously S. & S.'s Northwest manager, has been placed in charge of the Philadelphia branch as Mr. Doolittle's successor.

John J. Welch, who was formerly at Gansevoort Market for them, has been placed in charge of the business of Armour & Co. at Long Branch. The heavy summer trade required the presence of a capable man at this important resort, so Mr. Welch may feel flattered that the compliment of the choice fell upon him.

Mr. Wm. H. Zimmerman, of Shenandoah, Pa., has remodeled his market. We understand that Mr. Zimmerman is doing an excellent business, and, furthermore, that he is one of the oldest butchers in that pretty city. We do not insinuate that such a hale youth is one of the oldest men, but that he has been in his line about as long as any of the local men.

(See page 40 also.)

State Convention at Rochester.

(Conclusion of Report Begun in Last
Week's Issue.)

ON A ROLLICKING TALLY-HO.

By convention time all of the delegates who were coming had about arrived. Early Sunday afternoon the Rochester association—noted for its open, genial and generous hospitality—actively assumed the role of host by inviting the guests who had already arrived, and the representative of "The National Provisioner," to seats on the top of a big and well caparisoned tally-ho for a drive over the city and its suburbs. State President Comerford and President Haag, of the Rochester association, nicely assisted by State Secretary Hershberger, piloted the huge land transport along its interesting route amid the "lions" of the "Flour City." Big Mr. Estey, the "Butcher King," was anchored in the middle of the coach to steady its overjoyed springs, for the crowd revelled in the liveliest, though most decorous merriment. Along the canal—which was now nearly dry from a leak or so—across the river, which ran prettily under the aqueduct; along the picturesque stream amid the environments of its beautiful surroundings, far away into the spacious and delightful park where the delirium of the wheel and the haven of rest both entice and tease the cyclist of both sexes; then to reservoir between 200 and 300 feet above the city proper, the coach rolled. Here the crowd halted, dismounted and climbed the stones of the pavilion to the highest floor to gaze upon the ravishing panoramas which stole the soul out over the lovely landscape rolling before the eye, and finally nestling high up along the mountain crest in the shading evening mist. As a delightful centerpiece in the romantic diorama about the pavilion the fixtures at the center of the big exposed reservoir shot a frosted spire 60 feet into the air and spouted stems and sprays of water at its side which looked like a moving crystal. It was extremely pretty, though constructed simply to let in the sun and air so as to deodorize the fluid and make it more healthy, less mineralized or chemically charged for human consumption. After lingering into the darkening twilight of the evening the bugle blast soon announced that the merry guests were rolling "over the hills to the poorhouse," and several other university-looking buildings enconced in the deep shadows of pretty woodland. These all were the insane asylum, poorhouse, hospital, house of correction, etc., before which richly grassed lawns stretched. The cemetery, seminary and Rochester University made up the other surprising buildings of this enlightened, clean and thriving city, unless one would stop to dream about the enchanting and luxurious looking homes in the aristocratic quarter where each villa and "cottage" looked like the palace of an affluent prince. From the above one might infer that the early arriving delegates to the convention had a good time, and they did. The hospitality of the Rochester association was as open and as royal as is the sumptuous and princely appearance of the city. Late hilarity brought tire, sleep and more delegates on the incoming trains. These registered at the desk of The Livingston and filed away to their rooms.

The convention at once got down to business in the simple manner used by practical, hard-headed men. The first session was

practically taken up with the addresses of Presidents Haag and Comerford and the necessary formal preliminaries which are incidental to all deliberate bodies.

When President Comerford arose to deliver his "annual address" all was stillness and attention itself. The eyes and ears of the audience followed the solid, sensible and searching speaker, who, at times, rose to brilliant flights, to the close of his masterly review of the whole situation in butchery, and especially the efforts and successes of the last year. Then a wild burst of applause greeted the finished statement.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The night session bore the earmarks of hard work. The session was secret, and its work vital. The virtual business of the convention ended with it. The membership committee made a very encouraging report. There are now 25 organizations in various parts of the State with an active membership of about 2,500. The department stores and the trading stamp systems were warmly condemned by every speaker. The association took a firm and decided stand in regard to making the wife of a dealer responsible for his debts in case of his failure. The following resolutions were adopted and explain themselves:

Resolved. That we recommend that the legislative committee of the organization introduce a bill similar to the one introduced by Assemblyman Holbert, of Chemung, making it a misdemeanor for any company to issue trading stamps.

Resolved. That we recommend also, that the legislative committee introduce a suitable bill compelling all State institutions to purchase their supplies from retailers in the city where they are or may be situated.

Resolved. That we would further recommend the bill making the wife responsible with the husband for all household debts.

Resolved. That a department store bill be introduced and that the legislative committee act in conjunction with the Single Line Dealers' Association, in regard to the same.

The session closed about 11 o'clock p. m.

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

By noon Tuesday the work was finished; the doors closed, and the State Convention of 1898 a thing of the past, except as it lingers pleasantly in memory. At the morning session Mr. Comerford was elected to succeed himself at president, thus giving Rochester the presiding officer for three successive years.

The question of where the next convention should be held was raised, and Utica was selected. Besides being a lovely and whole-souled place, Utica had President John Davie there to talk and hustle for her in the matter.

Towards the close of the morning session President Comerford handed down the following statement, which was read and unanimously ordered spread upon the minutes:

Authoritative statement of the business manager of "The National Provisioner":

Rochester, N. Y., June 7, 1898.

Mr. President, and Members of the Retail Butchers' Associations of the State of New York:

Desiring that you thoroughly know the exact status of "The National Provisioner" in regard to your interests, I herewith offer the following for your consideration:

The old "Provisioner" is gone. The new "Provisioner" is here. We have a new proprietor, as sole owner, in Dr. J. H. Senner, of New York, a gentleman whom probably most of you will remember as United States Commissioner of Immigration, and who so honorably filled that very responsible office. The partnership agreement which existed between Dr. Senner, virtually but a silent part-

ner, and Mr. Ganz, up to six weeks ago, is entirely dissolved and dead, Dr. Senner now being, as above stated, sole proprietor. And we feel that this is due you, as some things in the past have occurred which were decidedly distasteful to you gentlemen, and that the great element of the meat trade which you represent at your markets and at this claque should be thoroughly informed personally from Dr. Senner. It is to be regretted that he was unable to attend, and I make this statement as business manager of "The National Provisioner."

With the new "Provisioner" of the future, we ask you to watch it and remember from now on, as butchers would say, "we have cleaned out the cooler and killed a fresh steer;" and I, as business manager of this paper, know personally none of the facts of the past, only as they have come to me, because of the fact that I have been connected with the paper only the past month; but I pledge you that in the future the one aim shall be to publish a clean, progressive sheet, with a department in your interest, that will permeate its branches all over this country, and in saying this I am the mouthpiece of the proprietor, Dr. Senner.

We have a new associate editor in Col. J. F. Hobbs, whose entire business it will be to give the latest and most reliable news in this great retail department of butchery, assisted by proper help, and our motto will be "With malice toward none, but good will toward all." And the fact that we have reduced our subscription price from \$4 to \$2 a year was done entirely to benefit the retail butcher interests of this country, and the change for the better in its editorial departments, as some of you have noticed during the last few weeks, in the organizing of the Wide-Awake Retailer Department, and to give a wide range of influence, we ask the associations all over this country to write us their news, complaints, suggestions, and anything that will be of mutual benefit for the retailers, which we will handle fairly and fearlessly.

In Chicago we have organized a branch for this department, as well as that recently located on the Pacific Slope, the fact being, that we have laid the chief cornerstones at great additional expense to perfect this paper in your interests, to the best of our knowledge, and we welcome your criticisms at any and all times, that they may be for our mutual benefit.

We do not come before you asking for your indorsement, because we believe that such should not be given, in justice to yourselves, but that each paper in this business stand wholly upon its own foundation, you deriving such benefits as may be the result from the united action of all in your behalf.

Gentlemen, in closing I hope I have made myself clear to you. There will be nothing left undone for us to merit your approval, and I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me and the courtesy extended in offering me the privilege of making this statement.

W. F. OSBORNE.

The reading of the statement was greeted with hearty applause, we are informed, and also told that a resolution of thanks and commendation to "The National Provisioner" was unanimously passed and spread upon the minutes. We will publish the exact facts when the official report can be secured. During these pleasant proceedings Mr. Wm. G. Wagner rose and said: "If 'The National Provisioner' stands to its present policy and pursues its present course, it will have no warmer friend in New York than I am." The above statement is given here by the permission and upon the authority of Mr. Wagner.

When the hammer fell announcing the adjournment of the convention, the members

proceeded to The Livingston, where they found Walsh's popular brigade military band playing stirring music in honor of the occasion. By 1 p. m. all of the delegates had arrived from Mennécher Hall in the Abersold Building, at the corner of East Main and Swan street, where the convention was held.

AN ENCHANTING TRIP.

One pleasure and surprise followed another in the programme of the local Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. Henry Schaad, the handsome marketman of South avenue, was chairman. By way of digression, we would say that Mr. Schaad has one of the best filled and most compact markets in the Northern part of the State. But then, Rochester is noted for its fine farms and excellent retail meat markets. Everything is clean. Walsh's band led the long procession of guests to the trolley cars. These were boarded and the delightful excursion of the afternoon commenced, which wound up so pleasantly with the sumptuous banquet to the convention at Charlotte, on Ontario Beach.

From Rochester the cars bore the jolly men to Glen Haven, where light refreshments were served. Here two pretty little steamers were boarded. These cruised along the picturesque shore of Irondequoit to Sea Breeze, where similar refreshments were enjoyed. Here the crowd re-embarked and were carried among the stretch of bulrushes to the high embankment or levee which held up the lap of Lake Ontario, where the guests disembarked and climbed up the steep steps and boarded the big lake steamer which took them for a seven-mile run along the pretty lake shore to Charlotte, where a train of trolley cars awaited them. After some more refreshments the laughing throng moved away to the gay music of the band, which was engaged for the whole trip. The trolley trailed through the green, rolling country, along the lake front, and across its outskirting lagoons for 8 miles to famous Manitou Beach. The poet is needed to write and sketch it. Its beauties and enchantments are more for the summer girl and dreamer than the rollicking mood of gay convention delegates, so all moved around, took in its inspiration and jumped in for the return trip over the same route to Charlotte, where a sumptuous banquet awaited the guests. Here, around the innumerable round tables, the good fellowship and the jollity of the visitors enjoyed the full extent of open hospitality until after 9 p. m., when they returned to Rochester by trolley, and thence left for their several homes.

Delegates attended from the following cities. There may have been a couple of others, but we could not find them out:

New York City—Wm. G. Wagner, George Thomson, E. F. O'Neill, Louis Goldschmidt, Geo. L. Wagner.

Watertown—P. C. Jennings, C. P. Bergin.

Buffalo—John H. Zier, Louis Grabenstatter, L. P. Zent, Jacob Meyers, Chas. Kolb, P. Yotter, James Bell, E. Bauman.

Rochester—B. Haag, H. Hewer, J. Austin, W. Webber, D. Sampson, G. Schneider, F. Zegewitz, G. Beaumont, A. Kohler, B. Webber, C. Erdle, J. Johnson; also State officers James G. Comerford, president, and L. P. Herzberger, secretary of the convention.

Troy—P. E. DaLee, D. J. Haley.

Utica—John Davies, W. D. Luce.

Binghamton—E. F. Hopton; also State officers A. S. Patten and Ernest Schoenwek.

Syracuse—P. Dresher, G. H. Doust.

Gloversville—E. W. Collins, W. H. Sullivan.

Johnstown—E. O'Neill, E. C. Spoonnoble, John Herrick.

Schenectady—Noah Harrison, Dell Wemple.

Albany—Joseph Wiley, D. J. Hartnet.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, James G. Comerford (present incumbent); first vice-president, J. H. Phillips, Syracuse; second vice-president, P. E. DaLee, Troy; recording secretary, L. P. Herzberger, Rochester (present incumbent); financial secretary, Louis Buckheim, Albany (present incumbent); treasurer, Ike Weil, Buffalo; sergeant-at-arms, A. S. Patten, Binghamton (present incumbent).

The following delegates were elected to the National Convention, which meets in New Haven, Conn., the second Tuesday in August: James Austin, Charles Erdle, Rochester; George Thomson, Wm. G. Wagner, W. H. O'Neill, Louis Goldschmidt, New York City; P. C. Jennings, Watertown; L. P. Zent, Louis Grabenstatter, Fred Loh, Buffalo; W. Adam Sours, Utica; J. Andrews, Syracuse; Joseph Wiley, D. J. Hartnet, Albany; P. E. DaLee, D. J. Haley, Troy; E. Watson Collins, Gloversville.



LOUIS P. HERZBERGER.

State Secretary Retail Butchers' Association of New York.

STATE SEC. L. P. HERZBERGER.

Mr. Louis P. Herzberger, the recording secretary of the State Association of Retail Butchers' was born in Rochester, Jan. 31, 1856, and has lived there ever since. He may be said to have been born and brought up in the meat business, for, at the age of eight years he was able to slaughter and dress a beef as well as any man. Possibly no other butcher in the country can claim such a record. Mr. Herzberger attended the public and parochial schools of Rochester until the fatal number 13 was reached. Then he was taken from his books and buckled to business. At once his searching, feverish young mind spread out into every branch of the business. Besides learning the butcher business thoroughly he also learned to make sausages of all kinds. So proficient and thorough was he that, at the age of 16, he did all of the buying for his father's large meat business, making weekly trips to the Buffalo stockyards for that purpose. He did this for five years. In 1883 he went into business with his father, and from that time until the last two months has been in business for himself. Mr. Herzberger is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was a member of the famous Monroe Commandery Drill Corps. He has traveled considerably in the United States, having visited most of the principal cities. He is happily married, and has three children—two sons and one daughter. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him, and he is well known.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS. ■ ■ ■

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

The retail butchers of Chester, Pa., are getting in shape for fight. They have formed an alliance with the grocers, who are their legitimate friends in a combined struggle. The grocer now handles many of the "put up" meat products. Last week the Chester men got together and formed a temporary organization to be called the "Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association." The meeting was held in the Prohibition Club rooms, and elected the following temporary officers, who will doubtless be the permanent ones: President, William Nelson; secretary, Harry Unruh. The constitution meeting reported progress at the meeting held Thursday, 9th inst. This organization has fire in it, and flattering prospects.

THIS WILL BE FUN.

The Journeymen Butchers' Association, of New York (formerly of Harlem), will hold their first annual picnic at Lion Park, 108th street and Columbus avenue, Tuesday, July 19. That is about a month from now. The members of the Journeymen Butchers' Association above are good fellows. They deserve the hearty support of the trade. Now, encourage the boys and make them feel good. There will be lots of fun; a real jolly, good time, and the small cost will look like nothing. Among the many diversions will be a raffle for a live lamb. Everybody go up and have some fun.

THE CASH STAMP SYSTEM IN UTICA.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Utica, N. Y., held a meeting at which 34 of its members signed the protective stamp contract of the association. The foundation for this contract lies in the fact that the wholesalers demand cash of the retailers, hence the retailers have to demand and get the cash for the meat they sell. Any loss from customers is a big loss, and credit is hard on the man whom the customer asks to put his hands again into his own pockets to carry the householder.

HAD A GOOD TIME AT DES MOINES.

The butchers and grocers of Des Moines, Iowa, held their annual picnic at Adel last week. There were fully 2,000 people present and all had a good time. All the grocery stores, and all but one or two unbrotherly butcher shops, closed to enjoy the outing. Games and general merriment filled in the day and left the butchers and grocers many pleasant things to remember through the coming hot days of summer.

BEEF BUTCHERS' EXCURSION.

At the picnic of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workers' Association, of Kansas City, held at Pertie Springs, Jacob Smith, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company, won the dressed beef contest in 4 minutes 30 seconds, and Frank Compton, of Swift's, won the sheep killing and dressing contest in 2 minutes and 20 seconds.

BUTCHERS' BIG FEED.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Denver, Col., have laid plans for a big time at their picnic in Military Park, of that city, on Sunday, 26th of this month. Among the many enjoyable features will be a monster barbecue. Special trains will be run to the park every hour over the Denver & Rio Grande Road.

THEY HAD A GOOD TIME.

The Butchers', Meat Cutters' and Packers' Amalgamated Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, gave their annual outing and picnic at Cottage Grove Lake last Sunday, 12th inst. Everything practically closed up and gave the men a good time. They felt more like work the next week after it all.

CITY AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 37.)

William Lang, a 22-year-old butcher at 709 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, last week stabbed John Tiernan, of 155 Sanford street. It all happened in Lang's shop, over a ham. Tiernan grabbed the butcher's apron, Lang grabbed a knife. Result: A cut on the wrist and dressed at Eastern District Hospital; Lang under \$500 bail in Lee Avenue Court.

Richard T. Lagemann, who is a wealthy butcher at 232 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn Borough, said to Magistrate Smith in the Queens Borough court, that Henry Traub gave him an improper cocktail in a widow's saloon, which caused his gold watch and \$23 in cash to get disgusted and leave him. Bricklayer Henry Traub is now under a \$1,000 bond thinking it over. It all happened the end of last week.

The provision trade is always in an advanced position in regard to keeping thoroughly in touch with the latest improvements which not only touch their business interests but also those of their home life as well. Mr. Joseph Eastman, of the Eastmans Company, of New York, has recently installed in his beautiful residence at 40 East 70th street, New York, a Sprague automatic electric elevator, which is said to be the finest installation of its kind that has ever been put in a private residence in this country.

Swift and Company had the old Fleischauer building, which they recently purchased, overhauled and put in shape for a start. The company began slaughtering last Saturday, 11th inst. At present about 3,500 sheep and lambs and 1,000 calves are slaughtered weekly. This number will be gradually increased as the capacity and demand will permit until the expectations of the new East Side concern are fully realized. It is but natural to believe that some day the name "Swift and Company" will be written from 1st avenue all the way down to the river. The limits of the present purchase are too small for a company whose tradition is to spread. While thus speculating we are measurably aware of the twelve-year lease of the S. & S. Co. on the old Butcher Association building. It is so logical and necessary for Swift and Company to back down to the water front that we cannot resist the belief that they will eventually succeed in doing so.

Fritz Diess, delicatessen dealer, committed suicide Wednesday night at his residence, 761 East 167th street. Bad business was the cause. He leaves a wife and six children. He told his wife he was well insured.

Butcher Edward A. McDonald, of 156 Cottage street, Auburn, N. Y., ended all his trouble by shooting himself in the head Monday night in his market at the junction of Capitol and Franklin streets. He leaves a wife and five children.

We understand, upon the statement of Mr.

Selig himself, in the recent matter concerning their scales, that while they admit their innocent error in not having some of their scales sealed as required by law, all of their scales when tested were correct in weights. We give his statement publicity for fear that some one might think the marketmen at 62d street and Amsterdam avenue gave short weights, which, we are assured, they did not. Even if a man's scales are accurate, the courts will fine him for not having had them sealed as the law requires. The fine goes on even though he isn't posted on the law of the case.

Tom Blum—everybody knows Tom Blum, of Blum Bros., Ewen street and Montrose avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Well, last week Tom bought a 25-cent straw hat which gave him such a dapper appearance and made him feel so good that he hurrabs louder for Uncle Sam. He and E. Eisemann, of the Empire Market, at Gansevoort and West streets, were seen walking up 14th street Monday last about noon in the most festive mood, and successfully passing all schooner signs. It was an odd time for B. and E. to be on 14th street. But Tom is fond of strawberries and ice cream, and he otherwise felt cheerful and cool under his agricultural tile. So he and E. must be congratulated and excused.

The Manhattan Beef Co. closed their box at Manhattan Market, 35th street and 11th avenue, as stated in this paper, but the general offices of the company remained in the building. About July 1 the whole business of the company will be moved from Manhattan Market to the Adams House, at Gansevoort Market, on 10th avenue, near 13th street. The general offices of the company will be on the third floor of the Adams House, occupying the corner, where President T. H. Wheeler and the courteous manager of the company can be seen for business or what not.

Nelson Morris & Co. will take charge of the premises to be vacated in Manhattan Market, 35th street and 11th avenue, after July 1 next. They will put in a large and expensive plant which will be up to the times in every particular. There has been a general stirring up of the great packinghouses on the subject of modern improvements. Each one has acted in turn as pacemaker for the others, and Nelson Morris & Co. do not intend to be left behind in any particular. Just watch them when the Hammond people move.

Mr. Walter Blumenthal, the genial electric battery of the U. D. B. Co., and son of the president, will leave on the Lloyd steamer Frederick der Grosse June 23 for an extended trip through Europe. He will visit Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Germany and Austria, and will be gone between three and four months. While his trip will be one of pleasure and recreation, those who know his keen business instincts know that he will sit on the wire and handle any business which looms in sight. Bon voyage, Walter.

Mr. Nathan Marks, Sr., is dead. He died Monday at his residence, 338 East 79th street, and was buried on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 p. m. He had lived to the ripe age of 65 years. He was well thought of in Progress Council 645, R. A., and Excelsior Lodge W. O. B. S., members of whom attended the large funeral. There were few men so universally known in the meat trade as was Mr. Marks. He was a close buyer, and to this tenacious instinct is due much of his success in life and the comfortable fortune which he amassed. The firm of H. Greenbaum & Co., at 80th street and 1st avenue, with which he was connected, is well known on the East Side. Mr. Marks was better known about the markets by an affliction to his eyes. No closer buyer ever struck the East and West Side slaughter houses than Nathan Marks, Sr. He is dead.

Armour & Co. have been awarded the contract for 150,000 lbs. chuck beef at 5 1/5c lb.; 20,000 lbs. salt pork at 5c lb.; 25,000 lbs. mutton pieces at 3 1/2c lb.; 15,000 lbs. sirloin steaks at 10c lb.; 5,000 lbs. corned beef at 5c lb. and 5,000 lbs. mutton hindquarters at 8c lb., to be supplied to the Kings County Penitentiary.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On Saturday about 5 p. m., June 4, the market men in Fanuel Hall, Quincy and adjoining market also many stores for the area of one-fourth of a mile square in Boston were annoyed by the fumes of ammonia coming from sewer pipes in many cases to the extent of driving the occupants from their places. Investigation proved that an ammonia glass gauge had broken on a storage tank in the engine room of the Quincy Cold Storage Company plant and the ammonia had run into the sewer, causing the trouble. The engineer and two assistants were severely injured.

The butchers of Bridgeport, Conn., insist that the Sunday closing act shall be enforced against every one. They are, therefore, cooperating with the police and making it hot for the heathen god Buddah and his kind. Only the Buddah in this case is a butcher who keeps meat cool over night for delivery to his customers Sunday morning. The law says "close," and Judge Carroll says that means "shut up." The Retail Butchers' Association is making it justly hot for these Sunday morning "coolers."

The New Brunswick (N. J.) Board of Health is getting after the butchers there for slaughtering animals in the city limits in violation of the ordinance prohibiting it. The trouble about city ordinances is that some one gets the police to winking at them and then innocent people think the wink is perpetual, and have to pay the penalty when the feed winks stops. A law is a curious thing. It looks "dead" often when it isn't.

A BUTCHERS' BARBECUE.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 10th inst., held a meeting at John Shamoruiski's residence in South Chattanooga for the purpose of deciding on the time and place of holding their annual barbecue. The barbecue this year, owing to the general prosperity of the city and the numerous visitors, will be gotten up on a much more elaborate scale than those that have taken place in the past, and they do the thing right in the land of "yellow, yellow corn."



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PROGRESSIVE BUTCHERS.

Utica butchers keep abreast of the times and are often in front of them. Very recently the progressive firm of Arndorfer & Metzger and Simon Halligan, at the corner of Whitesboro and Court streets, put in dynamo ceiling fans and 40 electric lights in their place. The whole are operated by a small 8 horse power gas engine. This furnishes one of the neatest, simplest and most economical lighting plants in existence. Now, if these enterprising gentlemen will put in a brine tank and a small one ton refrigerating machine, and operate it for ten hours with the same gas engine, which stands idle during the day, they will save much of their hungry ice bill and have more satisfactory results all around at a nominal cost.

A NEW PREMIUM DODGE.

James Feeney, who has a provision store at 57 National avenue, Detroit, Mich., gave away bottles of beer to cash customers as premiums. Trade boomed until Deputy United States Marshal Taylor came around last week with a warrant and arrested Feeney for selling liquor without a license. He is out on a \$200 bond. In the meantime this new "stamp" or "premium" scheme is sick.

A MARKET COMPLAINT.

No doubt the butchers in the public markets all over the country have the same complaints as those experienced by the stall owners in the Sixth street market, Cincinnati, where the meat on the counters is exposed to the intense heat of the sun. All market windows should be well hooded, and the tops thoroughly canopied with open ventilation to let out the rising hot air and to keep out the blast of the sun.

RAW HIDES RISE.

In the last six weeks hides, green, from the butcher, in Wilmington, Del., have advanced more than 2c. per lb. No such advance has been experienced there in 35 years. These hides are salted down for about 30 days, and afterwards shipped in carload lots to firms in New York, Philadelphia and other places where the demand happens to be strong.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Carter Bros., Little Rock; meat market; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—R. B. Wales, Bridgeport; meat market; away.—Clarence W. Allen, Manchester; hotel; dead.—Aug. Reisinger, New Haven; sausages, etc.; R. E. mort., \$3,500.

FLORIDA.—Wm. M. Wells, Dade City; butcher; succeeded by T. O. Summerlin.—J. R. Campbell, Jacksonville; hotel; judg., \$349; suit, \$3,000.

GEORGIA.—P. B. Springer, Savannah; butter, etc.; P. B. Springer & Co. succeeded.

INDIANA.—J. R. Hamilton, Indianapolis; meat; R. E. deed \$300.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Morse Sisters, Ardmore; hotel; succeeded by T. B. Johnson.

KENTUCKY.—Weisbach & Weber, Louisville; meats; assigned.

MAINE.—H. A. & E. L. Clark, Stockton Springs; hotel; burned out.—Geo. W. Newcomb, Bridgton; hotel; sold R. E., \$1,000.—Wm. C. Sprague, Livermore Falls; hotel; sold R. E., \$250.—Edmund Andrews, Rumford; butcher; sold R. E., \$225.

MARYLAND.—John C. Mahle and wife, Baltimore; retail provisions, etc.; deeded R. E., \$3,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Tint & Mandelay, Boston; restaurant; dissolved; Leo Mandelay continues.—F. G. Herrick, Danvers; provisions; will discontinue.—W. Perault, Holyoke; meat, etc.; asking extension.—Aime, Dion & Co., Lowell; provisions; dissolved; Joseph A. Dion continues.—R. M. Hayward, Salem; provisions; sold out.—Nettie A. Kingman, Attleboro; restaurant; chat. mort., \$600.—F. C. Baker & Co., Boston; creamery products; Fredk. C. Baker, chat. mort., \$755.—L. B. Clark & Co., Boston; tanners; involuntary insolvency.—Corliss & Fairbanks, Boston; butter and eggs; Frank H. Fairbanks, chat. mort., \$2,000.—Jos. E. Keyes, Boston; café; mort., March 8, 1898, released.—James N. Penaligan, Boston; butcher, etc.; bill of sale, \$1,000.—Nellie & Albert Tobias, Boston; dining room; chat. mort., \$200.—M. E. Palmer, Easthampton; meat; chat. mort., \$102.—Wm. H. Holbrook, Lynn; leather remnants; chat. mort., \$1,000.—H. P. Stratton, Springfield; meat; chat. mort., \$125.—Alphonse L. Madore, Taun-

ton; provisions, etc.; sold R. E., two instruments, \$1 each.—Frank E. Stanley, Walham; peddler of provisions; voluntary petition in insolvency.

—Joseph Sidall, et al., New Bedford; restaurant; R. E. mort., \$3,967.—Walter M. Garfield, Plymouth; fish; R. E. mort., \$1,200.

MICHIGAN.—Elmer C. Barlow, Durand; meats; sold out.—C. Radewald & Co., Niles; hotel, etc.; succeeded by Charles Whitestone.—Benge & Wagner, Quincy; meat, etc.; dissolved.

MONTANA.—McCarthy & Connell, Butte; meats; judges. vs. H. D. Connell individually, \$677.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—T. W. Robinson, Manchester; butcher; sold out.—Geo. F. Wolcott, Conway; hotel; sold real estate, \$1,500.—Daniel Jameson, Manchester; butcher and provisioner; chattel mortgage, \$1,000.—

NEW JERSEY.—Jacob Boecker, Jersey City; meats; chattel mortgage.

NEW YORK.—Peter Strauss, Far Rockaway; hotel; out of business.—Chas. M. Allen, Fulton; manufacturer of butter tubs; burned out.—Claus Cordes, Grand View; hotel; out of business.—W. S. Meserve, Nyack; Prospect House; burned out; insurance, \$30,000.—C. L. Baker, Plattburg; meat; burned out.—Eisenberg & Kornfeld, Rockaway Beach; hotel; out of business.—John L. Thom, Roslyn; hotel; out of business.—Chas. J. Walter, Albany; restaurant; judgment, \$712.—H. C. Orr, Buffalo; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$5,000.—Jamestown Dairy Co., Jamestown; butter, milk, eggs, etc.; receiver appointed.—Alex. C. Macauley, New York City; restaurant, etc.; attached, \$497.—Enos F. Pimm, Rose; hotel; deeds real estate, \$5,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—C. T. Cordon & Co., Washington; wholesale meats, etc.; Cordon succeeds.

OHIO.—S. C. Kirk, Hamilton; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$540.—J. A. Baird, Kenton; creamery, real estate mortgage, \$1,000; cancelled real estate mortgage, \$2,000.—Mrs. Ada Belser, Lancaster; hotel; assigned.—O. A. James, Lebanon; butcher; chattel and real estate mortgage, \$1,000.—W. W. Lesher, Pomeroy; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$200.—J. W. Twohy, Wilmington; hotel, etc.; assigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Chas. F. Raw, Titusville; meat; sold out.—Chas. H. Hartman, Allegheny; hotel; judgment, \$5,194.—Chas. Ochsenhirt, Allegheny; meat; judgment, \$1,625.—P. H. Gallagher, Dickson City; hotel; judgment against him and Ella Gallagher, \$500.—Frank Doerrler, Erie; meat; judgment, \$500.—D. Milton Beidelman, Easton; butcher; judgment, \$870.—Jerome Britton & Son, Olyphant; judgment, \$1,000, against A. J. & Jerome Britton.—A. M. Clark, Pecksville; hotel; execution, \$493; judgments, \$281; assigned.—J. P. Knight, Pottsville; hotel; real estate mortgage, \$20,300.—Geo. H. Wildenberger, Jr., Scranton; eating house; closed by sheriff; execution, \$1,486.

RHODE ISLAND.—Chas. H. Cozzens, Centreville; hotel; failed.—G. C. Perron, Centreville; meats, etc.; failed.—Alex. P. Brown, Pawtucket; peddler of meats; failed.—Leander S. Mowry, Jr., Johnston; milk; chattel mortgage, \$400.—Anna B. Greenleaf, Providence; boarding house; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Daniel & William Hennessy, Providence; milk; chattel mortgage, \$315.—Henry D. Lynch, Providence; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$238.—Albert D. Sweet, Providence; peddler of meat; chattel mortgage, \$100.—Carroll & Maher, Woonsocket; market, etc.; mortgaged real estate, \$2,000.—Godfrey Daigneault, Woonsocket; meat, etc.; bought real estate, \$10.

TEXAS.—C. A. Ginnochio, Fort Worth; hotel; dead.—N. Kaiser, Muenster; hotel; out of business.—G. M. White, San Antonio; hotel; deed of trust preferring certain creditors.

WEST VIRGINIA.—J. A. Harold, Cowen; hotel; judgment, \$192.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—John Line, St. John; hotel; sold out.

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MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, June 17, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH. (New York City.)

Mortgages.

Goldstein & Fuchs, 102 Hester St.; to A. Horowitz (filed June 13)	\$400
Paperi, S., 10 East 3d St.; to I. Seculer (filed June 13)	60
Herman, B., 657 11th Ave.; to E. Schippman (filed June 14)	300
Kushner, J. & Co., 217 East 29th St.; to M. Schwartz (filed June 14)	150
Friedman, M., 189 Clinton St.; to S. Rosenberg (filed June 14)	50
Jurinsky, H., 1855 2d Ave.; to Eisick & Meinache (filed June 15)	50
Fellman, N., 1903 2d Ave.; to M. Eisenman (filed June 15)	300
Grossman, A., 106 Goerck St.; to H. Brand (R.) (filed June 16)	50
Jakoby, Karl, 185 Norfolk St.; to H. Brand (filed July 16)	50
Bills of Sale.	
Gross, Bernard, Spuyten Duyvil; to N. Fried (filed June 11)	300
Muorio, G., 339 East 11th St.; to R. Socas (filed June 16)	500
Schmitt, J. B., 147 Alexander St.; to A. C. Yunkers (filed June 16)	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Waldron, M., & Betsy H. Goode, 271 Broadway; to Charles and Elizabeth Mason (filed June 10)	75
Sauer, George, 363 Oakland St.; to Harry Brettler (filed June 13)	75
Neuland, Arthur, 278 Tompkins Ave.; to Nat. Cash Register Co. (Cash Reg.) (filed June 13)	120
Bills of Sale.	
Bizzo, Antonio; Signorelli, Andrea, 186 Johnson Ave.; to Frances and Maria Rizzo (filed June 11)	2,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Boecker, Jacob; to L. Foller	400
Buchlein, Christian, Union; to E. K. Van Zile	500

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, June 17, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH. (New York City.)

Mortgages.

Schumann, A., 232 East 100th St.; to H. Buck (filed June 10)	700
Cooper, C. A., Ithaca, N. Y.; to W. Hollister (hotel) (filed June 11)	7,600
Roth, W. S. V., 728 Lexington Ave.; to J. Dahut & Son (filed June 13)	40
Katz, Yett, 215 Delancey St.; to J. Levy (filed June 14)	200
Katz & Schachen, 37 Stanton St.; to Summerman (filed June 16)	475
McDermott, Robt., 796 3d Ave.; to T. A. Hyland (R.) (filed June 18)	1,500
Schneider, Jacob, 54 West 24th St.; to L. Froman (R.) (filed June 16)	1,760
Bills of Sale.	
Cohen, Max, 185 Ave. C; to Shapiro & Saged (filed June 11)	200
Stroh, Chas., 65 Cannon St.; to M. Meirier (filed June 13)	200
Klein, M., 35 Walker St.; to C. Kahn (filed June 13)	1
Schumacher, N., 153 Ave. A; to P. N. Bickman (filed June 15)	334
Munroe, A. M. A., 1020 Stebbin Ave.; to F. M. Elkon (filed June 16)	900

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Bergmann, Louis, 1583 Myrtle Ave.; to Adolph Volcker (filed June 10)	1,500
Barton, John, 274 Sumner Ave.; to Joseph Barton (Milk) (filed June 11)	966
Barton, John, 274 Sumner Ave.; to Eleanor Barton (Milk) (filed June 11)	567
Edler, Geo. W., 633 Bergen St.; to Joseph Simmons (Milk) (filed June 13)	867
Bills of Sale.	
Fitzsimmons, John J., 1583 Myrtle Ave.; to Louis Bergmann (filed June 10)	576

The National Provisioner.

NEW SHOPS.

H. Piper, of Coeur d'Alene, opened a meat market at Spokane, Wash.

T. O. Dahley, of Orange, Mass., opened a new market at Erving.

Chas. D. Allen has opened a provision store at 1403 Washington street, West Newton, Mass. He was foreman in Dutch's market for years.

William Gordon has opened a large market in the old Bartlett building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Pfunter & Donald opened a nice market corner Main and Church streets, Sangerville, Me.

Moberg & Crowley opened a meat and provision store at 121 London street, East Boston, Mass.

John B. Swanson opened his new market, 774 East Second street, Jamestown, N. Y., last Saturday. Big crowd.

Walton F. Grant has moved into his superbly fitted market in the Hartman building at Manchester, Conn.

E. C. Brown opened a new meat shop at Seymour street, Burlington, Vt.

F. A. Lee will now run a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Syracuse, N. Y.

The Up-to-Date Cash grocery store at Reading Pa., opened a meat department last week.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

North & Nieman, butchers, at Hemet, purchased the market of Tripp & Hopkins, at San Jacinto, Cal.

Bailey & Jordan bought the Fulton Market at Nocona, Texas, from Kern & Bowers.

J. H. Rayner has bought out the market business of his former employers, O. W. Leonard & Co., at Bangor, Me.

J. G. Yeaton, of Withrop, has taken possession of the market and store in the Haines block, Lewiston, Me.

Arthur Fry bought the meat market of Howard & Sons, 321 Washington avenue north, Lansing, Mich.

Thomas McLaughlin has bought the Roxmont market and fixtures at Laconia, N. H. John Carroll will assist him.

Bressler bought out the meat business of Culver & Bressler, at Angola, Ind.

T. Torgi bought the meat market of J. F. Dunbar at Cassopolis, Mich.

David Williams purchased the butcher shop of Charley Ritter, at Mitchell, Iowa.

John J. Higgins has bought the butcher business of Robert J. Synnett at West Hampton, N. Y.

Silas Pitts bought out O. A. Kneeland, butcher, at Harrison, Me.

Harry Ingling has purchased his father-in-law's (Jas. Bennett's) butcher business at Pemberton, N. J.

D. O. Briggs has retired from the I street butcher shop in Modesto, Cal., having sold his interest to D. C. Wood, who has been his partner, and is now the sole proprietor.

Frank E. Adams has extended his business at San Lucas, Cal., by purchasing the King City Meat Market from A. N. Jessen.

Frank Davidson has bought an interest in the meat business of Truax & Morris, at Tekon, Wash.

Tilton Bros., butchers, at Steveston, B. C., have been succeeded by C. Weber.

Edward Smith has purchased the pig's feet and tongue business recently conducted by William J. Gaffney, at Blackstone, Mass.

William Sullivan bought the meat business of his father, J. F. Sullivan, on High street, Holyoke, Mass.

Frank Rogers has purchased the market of John B. Haven, at South Acworth, N. H.

E. Hobson bought the meat business of John E. Seavery, at Ogunquit, N. H.

BUSINESS IN VIEW.

Charles Norton will soon open a first-class meat market at the beach, Amesbury, Mass.

Fred Shackford, it is rumored, will, in the near future, open a meat market at Sandwich, N. H.

Libby, McNeill & Libby have had the plans prepared for a large meat market 20 feet front by 126 feet deep, at 520 and 522 North Halsted street, Chicago, to cost about \$15,000. There will be a stable 30x60 feet in the rear.

Charles Brown is about to open a butcher shop at Gurn Spring, N. Y.

Eustice Hicks will soon open a new meat market at Attleboro, Mass.

The basement of York Bros. at Mars Hill, Me., will be fitted up as a meat market for A. Syphen.

T. W. Sheets will open a butcher shop near the postoffice, Bridgeport, N. J.

David Pearsall Mead and Lewis Mead are erecting a building near the postoffice at Branchville, Conn., to be used as a grocery store and butcher shop.

Gove S. Gooden is building a store and butcher shop at Willow Grove, Del.

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Classified Index can be found on Page 5.

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Which is the Most Profitable and Satisfactory to the Packer?—A few Hints Regarding the Handling of Hogs in Hot Weather.—Unloading and Weighing; Hints to Buyers—Dockages.—Inspection.—Figures for the Country Packer.—To Avoid Sour Meats.—Cost of Handling Hogs in Yards.—Feeding.—Hog Killing.

Driving to Pens.—The Shagger.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scarring Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing.—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Gutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Bench.—Casings and Guts.—"Dark" and "Off" Color Lard Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Leaf Lard.—Tongues—How to Treat Them.—Temperature.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Handling, and After Effects of Poor Handling.—Shrinkage from Live to Dressed Weights.—Hair, Bristles, etc.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—When Water Should be Used.

Pepsin Manufacture.

What is Pepsin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Crude Pepsin.—Purified Pepsin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

The Chill Room.

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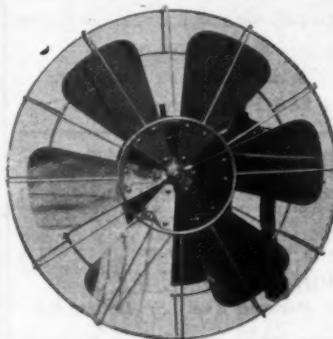
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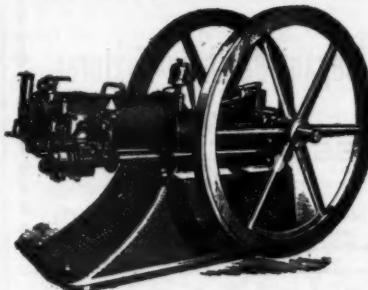
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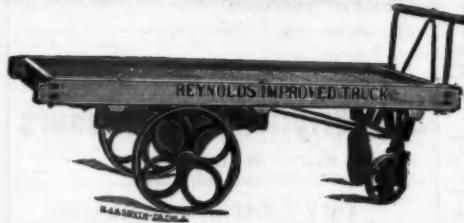
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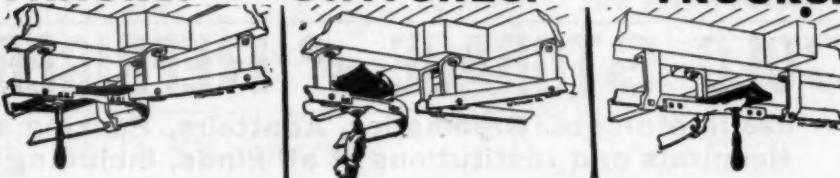
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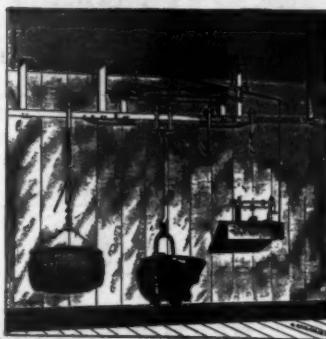
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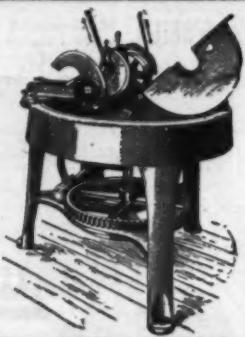
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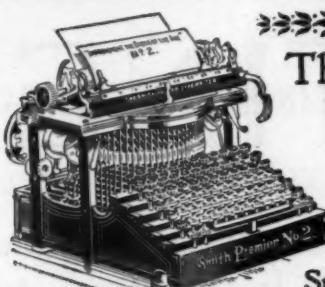
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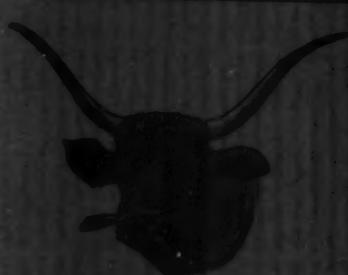
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